Author: Pennsylvania Dept. of Agriculture

Title: Weekly news bulletin, v. 18

Place of Publication: Harrisburg, Pa.

Copyright Date: 1933

Master Negative Storage Number: MNS# PSt SNPaAg103.6

Volume 18, 1933

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

Entered as Second-class Matter, June 23, 1909, at Post Office at Harrisburg, Pa., under Act of Congress, June 6, 1900.

John A. McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture — George F. Johnson, Editor

Vol. 18 — Harrisburg, Pa., January 5, 1933 — No. 1

Record Breaking Entries Will Fill Mammoth Show Building To Capacity

Pennsylvania's seventeenth annual Farm Show is rapidly taking form in the ten-acre exhibition building here, with every available inch of space being used to accommodate the record-breaking flood of entries, John H. Light, Show director, reports. The Show will open Monday morning, January 16, and close Friday night, January 20.

Interest in the competitive exhibits and agricultural meetings is unusually keen, according to Show officials. More than 30,000 premium lists have been distributed to prospective exhibitors and 15,000 preliminary programs and reduced fare certificates have been mailed in response to requests.

Entries made to date indicate that all departments will be filled to the limit of space. Many entries in the livestock and poultry sections have been turned away. More than four acres of commercial space has been sold to approximately 300 firms, 75 of which have never exhibited at the Show before. Hundreds of new and improved devices and ideas for reducing crop and livestock production costs will be seen this year.

Unusual Programs

Programs with many outstanding speakers and special features, have been arranged. Governor Pinchot and L. J. Taber, Master of the National Grange will be the principal speakers at the opening meeting to take place in the main pavilion Monday evening, Secretary of Agriculture John A. McSparran has announced. A male chorus of 40 voices will be an outstanding feature of this program. On Tuesday evening, a program has been arranged in which boys and girls enrolled in vocational schools, will take part. A special 4-H Club program is scheduled for Wednesday evening.

Interesting Displays

The type of displays arranged each year in connection with the Farm Show, has won for the Exposition a most favorable reputation throughout the East, judging from reports received by the Show management. Visitors this year will see the same high-standard type of attractions, among which will be: 1) The mechanical or talking cow, a unique exhibit arranged by the United States Department of Agriculture and shown throughout the world; 2) The rural one-act play contest in which more than 140 farm folks will compete as members of 18 district-winning play groups; 3) The Statewide horseshoe pitching tournament in which 31 farmers who won in 20 county contests will compete for State honors; 4) The exhibit of interesting old farm machinery and equipment arranged by the State Museum; 5) The vocational demonstration contests and 4-H Club exhibits; 6) Exhibits by State departments and the Pennsylvania State College.

Record Livestock Show

The livestock and poultry exhibits will be the largest in the history of the Commonwealth. The exhibition will include 392 purebred dairy cattle, representing the Ayrshire, Guernsey, Jersey, Holstein and Brown Swiss Breeds; 91 beef cattle of the Angus, Hereford and Shorthorn Breeds; 100 4-H Club baby beef steers from Montgomery, Dauphin, Lebanon, Cumberland and Lancaster Counties; 373 breeding sheep representing twelve breeds; 162 4-H Club fat lambs of four breeds; 60 Belgian and Percheron draft horses; and 129 Berkshire, Chester White, Duroc Jersey, Hampshire and Poland China swine. There will be 3,637 birds consisting of 3,223 chickens, 150 turkeys, 191 ducks and 73 geese, in the Poultry Show. These birds will come from States as far south as Florida, as far north as Maine, and as far west as Missouri.

The entries in the livestock and poultry sections total 4,943 compared to 4,207 a year ago, an increase of 18 per cent.

Convenient Parking

Additional parking accommodations with posts and cables to insure systematic arrangement with the least possible delay, have been completed. The parking area, sufficient to take care of 5,000 cars, is located in the rear of the Show building.

Special railroad rates are being offered to members of all organizations cooperating in the Show. These reduced rates are available throughout Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia and West Virginia.

The Commission which is directly responsible for the Pennsylvania Farm Show includes: Gifford Pinchot, Governor of Pennsylvania; John A. McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture (chairman); R. L. Watts Dean of Agriculture, Pennsylvania State College; M. S. McDowell, Director of Agricultural Extension, Pennsylvania State College; W. S. Hagar, Deputy Secretary of Agriculture; H. C. Fetterolf, State Director of Agricultural Education; Miles Horst, Secretary, Pennsylvania Potato Growers' Association; H. D. Allebach, President, Inter-State Milk Producers' Association; and John H. Light, Secretary, Pennsylvania State Grange. J. M. Fry, assistant director, agricultural extension, Pennsylvania State College, is secretary of the Commission. The Commission is supported in its efforts by the agricultural associations of the Commonwealth.

As in the past, no admission will be charged to see the Show.

TENTATIVE SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS TO BE HELD DURING THE PENNSYLVANIA FARM SHOW IN HARRISBURG, JANUARY 16, 17, 18, 19 AND 20

ORGANIZATION	Monday, January 16			Tuesday, January 17			Wednesday, January 18			Thursday, January 19		MEETING PLACE
	Morn.	Aft.	Eve.	Morn.	Aft.	Eve.	Morn.	Aft.	Eve.	Morn.	Aft.	
Opening Meeting			7:30									Main Pavilion
Vocational Program						7:30						Main Pavilion
4-H Club Program									8:00			Main Pavilion
Sheep and Wool Growers						7:30						Room C—Farm Show
Swine Breeders									7:30			Room E—Farm Show
Dairymen's Association									6:30*	9:30	1:30	Room F—Farm Show
Ayrshire Breeders								2:00				Room C—Farm Show
Brown Swiss Breeders								2:30				Room 1—Farm Show
Holstein-Friesian Clubs				9:30								Room D—Farm Show
Guernsey Breeders							10:00	12:30*				State C. of C.
Holstein Registry Assn.											1:00	Room C—Farm Show
Jersey Breeders						6:30*						Harrisburger Hotel
Dairy and Milk Inspectors				9:30	1:30	6:30*	9:30	1:30				Penn-Harris Hotel
Beekeepers' Association							10:00	2:00	8:00	10:00	2:00	Room D—Farm Show
Former State Board		2:30	5:30*									Room C—Farm Show
Horticultural Assn.				10:00	1:30	6:30*	9:00	1:30				South Office Bldg.
Vegetable Growers				9:00	1:30		9:00	1:30				Room E—Farm Show
Potato Growers					1:30	6:00*	9:30					Room F—Farm Show
Tobacco Growers					2:00							Room D—Farm Show
Poultry Association							10:00	2:00	6:30*	9:00	2:00	Room B—Farm Show
Association of Markets	12:00*	1:30										State C. of C.
Nut Growers' Association										10:00	1:30	Room E—Farm Show
Threshermen and Farmers							9:00	1:30	6:00*			Chestnut Street Aud.
Pa. Farmers Cooperative Federation		3:00										Room D—Farm Show
Pa. Assn. of Cooperatives										9:00		South Office Bldg.
Society of Farm Women	10:00	1:30		9:30								Room F—Farm Show

* Luncheon or banquet. See printed program for place.

PENNSYLVANIA FARM SHOW—HARRISBURG—JANUARY 16-20, 1933

PA 1.24/4

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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John A. McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture — George F. Johnson, Editor

Vol. 18 — Harrisburg, Pa., January 12, 1933 — No. 2

Expect Capacity Attendance At Seventeenth Annual Farm Show

A capacity attendance is expected at the Pennsylvania Farm Show in Harrisburg, January 16-20, and detailed arrangements to provide every comfort and convenience for visitors have been made, according to John H. Light, director.

The Housing Bureau of the Harrisburg Chamber of Commerce will function as in the past to provide suitable lodging in private residences for all who desire these facilities.

More parking space has been arranged so that parties coming by automobile can conveniently leave their cars only a short distance from the Show Building.

Reduced railroad fares and direct street car service have been made available for Show visitors who come by rail.

The Show director is making a special plea this year for people who can, to visit the Show Monday and Friday, thus avoiding the mid-week crowds. The rigid rules and regulations of the Show make it possible to have all the exhibits in place Monday morning and to keep the Show complete in every detail until ten o'clock Friday night. Therefore, it will be found that Monday and Friday are excellent days to see and study the exhibits. Of course, the mid-week period will prove most profitable for those interested in one or more of the thirty conventions held during the week.

Reduced fare certificates, programs, etc., can be secured from County Farm Agents or by writing directly to the Show headquarters in Harrisburg.

Among the special features being arranged for the Farm Show this year will be educational exhibits by several State farm associations. The Pennsylvania Potato Growers' Association will conduct a baked potato demonstration to show the fine quality of Pennsylvania-grown tubers. The State Horticultural Association will have an exhibit contrasting the result of good and bad management of apple orchards. The State Vegetable Growers' Association is planning a demonstration to show the value of good management in the raising of cabbage and celery. The swine breeders expect to exhibit a ton litter of swine and dressed hog carcasses to illustrate quality pork production.

Favorable Points In Farm Situation

While extremely acute in many sections, certain circumstances prevailing in Pennsylvania have tended to reduce the severity of the agricultural depression compared to most other leading agricultural states, says the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

For example, the percentage of farms mortgaged in Pennsylvania is 31.6, the lowest of any leading agricultural state with the exception of Ohio. In North Dakota 71.1 per cent of all farms carried mortgage debt in 1929.

Only six states have more mortgage-free farms than Pennsylvania. These are Texas, Kentucky, Ohio, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia. The average mortgage debt in Pennsylvania was $2,733 in 1929, compared to $3,561 for the entire country.

Another favorable factor in Pennsylvania has been the relatively low ratio of interest and other charges to the total farm mortgage debt. Only four states—New Hampshire, Wisconsin, Iowa and Nebraska, have a lower ratio. In Florida, the 1929 ratio was reported at 7.57 compared to 5.76 in Pennsylvania.

Wheat, Rye Acreage Same as Year Ago

Acreage of winter wheat planted this fall by farmers in Pennsylvania is just as large as the seeded area in the fall of 1931, according to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service. Acreage is less than sown last year in the districts in the mountains and southwest of the mountains, but compensating increases were reported from the territory northwest of the mountains.

The acreage sown this fall is estimated to be 898,000 acres. Of the 898,000 acres sown in the fall of 1931, 889,000 acres remained to be harvested this year. Abandonment, due to winter killing, has usually not exceeded three per cent; last year it amounted to only one per cent. The condition of the 1932 wheat plantings on December 1 was reported at 85 per cent, 3 per cent below the condition of the crop a year ago.

Rye plantings also are the same this year as last. The estimated acreage planted this fall for all purposes is 146,000. Of the 146,000 planted last fall, 124,000 acres was harvested for grain this year. The condition of rye plantings was given as 85 per cent on December 1, which is 3 points below the December, 1931 condition.

Winter wheat sown in the United States for next year's harvest is estimated at 39,902,000 acres, a decrease of 1.3 per cent from the area planted a year ago. Total acreage sown this year is the smallest since 1923. The condition of winter wheat on December 1 is reported as 68.9 per cent, the lowest since these reports were begun in 1863, and compares with 79.4 per cent a year ago and 83.3 per cent, the ten-year average. Past relationships indicate a probable abandonment in excess of 20 per cent and a crop in 1933 below 400,000,000 bushels.

State Leads Nation In Direct Sale of Milk by Producers

More milk and cream are retailed by producers in Pennsylvania than in any other State in the Union, according to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service. Twenty-two per cent of the total sold as milk or market cream in Pennsylvania was retailed by producers in 1931 compared to only three per cent in Wisconsin, the leading dairy State.

This is explained as due to the great number of urban centers scattered throughout the Commonwealth, many of which are located in the midst of good dairy sections.

The total milk production in Pennsylvania last year was estimated at 4,439,000,000 pounds, utilized as follows: 359,000,000 pounds used as whole milk or cream on farms where produced; 409,000,000 pounds made into butter on farms; 139,000,000 pounds fed to calves; 177,000,000 pounds skimmed for sale of butterfat; 742,000,000 pounds retailed by producers and 2,614,000,000 pounds sold wholesale.

Poison for Killing Insects Found in Common State Weed

An interesting discovery recently reported by the United States Department of Agriculture is that a weed, common in certain parts of Pennsylvania, contains the valuable insecticide known as "rotenone," formerly found only in tropical plants. This fortunate weed (Cracca Virginiana) is known by several names such as devil's shoestring, wild sweet pea and goat's rue, according to E. M. Gress, chief botanist of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The plant grows in sandy soil and might be quite extensively cultivated in appropriate areas of the Commonwealth, Dr. Gress believes. The rotenone is found chiefly in the root of the plant. The roots, which are round and slender, run out several feet from the plants, a few inches beneath the soil and are extremely tough.

The outstanding characteristic of this insecticide is that it is deadly to many insects but does not poison man or animals.

Farmers Exempted from Peddlers License Fee

Ordinances recently adopted by a number of cities regulating the sale of fruit, vegetables and other farm products by itinerant dealers, have confused many farmers who retail products grown on their own farms, according to officials of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

No city or borough in Pennsylvania can levy or collect a license fee from any farmer for selling his own produce "in or about the streets" of the city or borough because such a levy is specifically prohibited by State Law, the officials explain.

An urban official may require farmers to furnish proof that the products being sold are of their own raising, but no license fee can be collected.

Farmers who travel long distances to sell their products in cities where they are unknown, should by all means have in their possession, acceptable proof that the products being sold have been grown on their own farms. Otherwise, troublesome complications may arise.

PENNSYLVANIA FARM SHOW—HARRISBURG—JANUARY 16-20, 1933

PA 1.24/4

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John A. McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture — George F. Johnson, Editor

Vol. 18 — Harrisburg, Pa., January 19-26, 1933 — No. 3

Show Speakers Give Viewpoints on Many Timely Farm Problems

One hundred and forty speakers representing all sections of Pennsylvania and many other eastern States contributed their full share to the educational success of the Pennsylvania Farm Show. Through addresses, round-table discussions illustrated lectures and demonstrations, these speakers attracted thousands of farmers to the various meeting halls throughout the first four days of the Show.

The following are a few high-lights of the week's speech-making:

F. R. Hazard, president of the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council, advocated a "five-year plan" for the improvement of baby chicks, calling for blood testing to remove from the poultry industry the costly pullorum disease, and emphasing the need of "real genetic breeding work" in poultry the same as has been done in other classes of domestic animals.

The extremely speculative nature of the orchard business, something not fully realized by the average consumer, was described by M. R. Cooper of the United States Department of Agriculture in his address to the fruit growers. Said Mr. Cooper: "In my opinion, the production of tree fruits is about the most fascinating and speculative kind of farming; fascinating because of the opportunity the grower has of becoming a specialist in a line that will, in the long run, pay well for the attention and care he gives his orchard; speculative because of the long-time nature of the business.

"The apple orchard that is planted today begins to return revenue 7 to 10 years hence and may be an important source of income for 30, 50 and perhaps 60 years or more. During these many years, periods of prosperity and periods of depression are likely to occur. If the orchard has the right varieties, is well located, and is given proper care, it will in the long run be a source of profit and enjoyment. But some of these things are difficult of accomplishment.

"The right varieties today may be the wrong ones 10 to 20 years from now; the location may be such that the orchard will produce a crop only when every other grower has a heavy crop; or such that the expense of operation is unreasonably high. Under such conditions, losses from the lean years will eat up the profits from the good years, the trees will be neglected, and eventually the orchard will be only a disagreeable memory of the past."

"Charles W. Wampler, famous Virginia turkey raiser, told many of his "secrets" for raising the popular Holiday roast which he described as the "great 100 per cent American bird." He said: "Select only the very best type of breeding stock, give them all the grass or other green feed they can eat, allow them to run out of doors, and give them all they will eat of good feed."

Ways in which the weatherman assists fruit growers by providing first warnings and spray-weather forecasts were described by George S. Bliss, Philadelphia meteorologist of the United States Weather Bureau. Forecasting suitable weather for effective spraying of fruit trees is now being attempted but is described by Mr. Bliss as "one of the most difficult services that we have been asked to render," due partly to the fact that the spraying is done during the season of frequent local showers, the paths of which no weatherman can predict.

Sidney A. Edwards, director, bureau of markets, Connecticut Department of Agriculture, said: "Any marketing system to be successful must sooner or later embody the following essentials: Efficient production, standard grades, standard containers, proper identification, sufficient supply, suitable advertising, consumer satisfaction and reliable market information." Connecticut poultrymen have been especially successful in the marketing of high-quality eggs.

Dr. James W. Kellogg, director, bureau of foods and chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, told dairy and milk inspectors that numerous efforts to color and flavor milk and mix in all sorts of combinations are frequently only a subterfuge for violating the State milk and food laws.

Lief Verner, assistant horticulturist of the West Virginia Experiment Farm told the fruit growers about the after effects of droughts on orchards as observed in his State. His observation: "Trees in good vigor, free from disease, and growing in soil deep and porous enough to store up a good reserve of water suffer no injury from drought.'

Farm Prices Level Continues Unchanged

While farm prices throughout the country decreased two points from November 15 to December 15, the price level in Pennsylvania remained unchanged, according to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service.

A slight drop in price of eggs, buckwheat, corn, beef cattle, hogs, calves, chickens and turkeys was offset by an increase in the farm price of butter and potatoes.

The farm price index in Pennsylvania during December was 22 points above the average for the entire country, although 26 points below the pre-war level.

The following table gives the December 15 prices of important farm products with November 15 and pre-war comparisons:

Commodity	Dec. Average 1910-14	Nov. 1932	Dec. 1932
Eggs per dozen	.362	.332	.329
Butter per lb.	.34	.23	.24
Wheat per bushel	.95	.53	.53
Buckwheat per bushel	.69	.39	.38
Corn per bushel	.67	.40	.39
Oats per bushel	.46	.27	.27
Potatoes per bushel	.68	.44	.46
Apples per bushel	.71	.60	.60
Beef cattle per 100 lbs.	6.16	4.45	4.35
Hogs per 100 lbs.	7.58	4.30	4.20
Calves per 100 lbs.	8.34	5.60	5.40
Lambs per 100 lbs.	6.22	4.60	4.60
Chickens per lb.	.126	.133	.123
Turkeys per lb.	.194	.22	.20
Hay per ton	16.00	9.00	9.00
Wool per lb.	.21	.14	.14
Index on farm prices			
United States	100	54	52
Pennsylvania	100	74	74
Prices farmers pay			
United States	100	106	106
Farmers purchasing power			
United States	100	51	49
Pennsylvania	100	70	70

Butcher Shop Owner Given Maximum Fine

John Glowacki, Luzerne County butcher shop owner, was recently prosecuted under the State Meat Hygiene Law for having unwholesome tainted meats in his possession which he purposed to manufacture into hamburgs and sausages, according to the bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Records in the meat hygiene division of the State bureau of animal industry revealed that Glowacki had been arrested twice previously on similar charges and in addition had been repeatedly warned. As a result, the court gave him the maximum fine of $500 and assessed costs amounting to $88. This is the first time in the history of the State meat hygiene work that the maximum fine had been meted out by the courts.

Slash Express Rates On Egg Shipments

Rate cuts of far-reaching significance to the poultry industry in Pennsylvania, have been announced by the Railway Express, according to the bureau of markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Charges to New York City from many points throughout northeastern, central and northern Pennsylvania have been reduced to 25 cents a case; in west-central, to 30 cents; and in the north-west section to 40 cents. These new rates represent fully a 50 per cent cut from previous rates.

Poultrymen are urged by the Bureau to communicate with local express offices for additional information.

KEYSTONE COOPERATION

Local Co-ops. To Form Statewide Organization

By H. A. Hanemann

On December 20, 1932, a group of cooperators representing twenty-one agricultural cooperative associations operating in various parts of Pennsylvania met at Harrisburg, to consider the desirability of forming a statewide association of cooperatives and methods for bringing such an association into existence. This meeting was attended by representatives of milk, livestock, mushroom, fruit and egg marketing organizations and delegates from a dozen cooperative buying associations. Nine out of eleven of the leading farmers' cooperative marketing, purchasing and bargaining corporations which transact business for Pennsylvania producers, sent representatives to the gathering.

After considerable discussion, the meeting went on record as favoring the formation of an unincorporated association of Pennsylvania cooperative organizations for the following purposes: (1) To promote the welfare of cooperative agricultural associations operating in Pennsylvania, by bringing them together in this association for the study, discussion and solution of mutual problems; (2) To sponsor and support constructive legislation which will be valuable to cooperative agricultural associations and to Pennsylvania agriculture; (3) To aid in establishing cooperative agricultural credit organizations and other commercial service agencies for the use of its members; (4) To work for lower costs in the marketing of agricultural products; and (5) To advise and assist the educational, research and regulatory agencies which are working for a better agriculture.

Temporary officers and an executive board composed of the three officers and four other delegates were elected or appointed to serve until the association is officially formed. Walter W. Maule, Mushroom Growers Cooperative Association, Kennett Square, Pa., was elected president; Roland H. Benjamin, Pennsylvania Farm Cooperative Association, Harrisburg, Pa., was elected vice-president and Walter C. Nickles, Cumberland Valley Cooperative Association, Shippensburg, Pa. was elected secretary and treasurer. The other members of the executive board who were appointed by the president were : N. L. Claiborne, Producers Cooperative Commission Assn., Pittsburgh, Pa.; I. R. Zollers, Interstate Milk Producers Assn., Philadelphia, Pa.; C. H. Hays, Keystone Cooperative Grape Assn., North East, Pa. and R. S. Taylor, Bucks County Producers Cooperative Assn., Doylestown, Pa.

The officers and executive board were instructed to appoint a constitution and by-laws committee, a legislative committee and an agricultural credit committee who are to report at the official organization meeting which is to be held in the auditorium of the South Office Building, Harrisburg, Pa., at 9:00 a. m. on Thursday, January 19, 1933. It is expected that the association of cooperative organizations will be launched at that meeting, which will be held during the week of the Farm Show. The name suggested for the new association is "Pennsylvania Association of Cooperative Organizations" and its sponsors believe that it will become a very valuable asset to Pennsylvania cooperatives in the years ahead.

PA 1.74/4

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John A. McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture

George F. Johnson, Editor

Vol. 18 Harrisburg, Pa., February 2-9, 1933 No. 4

Pennsylvania Farm Show Sets New Records Despite Depression

Despite industrial and agricultural depression, the Pennsylvania Farm Show held recently in Harrisburg, set many new records.

The number of entries of livestock, poultry, farm crops, clothing, food, etc., exceeded 9,400 compared to 8,670 a year ago. This is 10 per cent more competitive exhibits than have ever been entered in the State Show before.

The attendance, officially estimated at 275,500, was a new record, exceeding the average of the past two shows by 13,000. On Wednesday and Friday, new high totals for those respective days were set.

Two hundred and seventy firms purchased space to exhibit their products. This is only fifteen less than two years ago when economic conditions were more satisfactory than at present.

After spending two days at the Show, investigating carefully every department, Miles M. Callaghan, Chairman of the Commission of Inquiry appointed by the Michigan State Legislature to look over the Pennsylvania Exhibition, made the following statement: "I have visited many Shows and Expositions; many State and District Fairs, and I have also visited the American Royal Show at Kansas City, Missouri and the International Livestock Show at Chicago.

"After spending the better part of two days visiting all parts of your Show, I am convinced that you are in a class by yourselves and exceeds greatly my anticipation. Your Show has great educational value, entertaining and clean and is an inspiration to agriculture, and I propose to recommend it for consideration by the Michigan Legislature."

L. J. Taber, Master of the National Grange, spoke at the opening meeting and during his visit made an inspection of the Show. He described the Exhibition as "Just about the best thing of its kind I've ever seen. There may be a bigger winter show, but I've never seen it. From an educational standpoint it is most outstanding."

Important developments in the organization field took place during the five-day period. The Pennsylvania Poultry Association and the Pennsylvania Baby Chick Association merged into one organization to be known as the Pennsylvania State Poultry Association. The Pennsylvania Nut Growers' Association was organized and the Pennsylvania Association of Cooperative Organizations was formulated, subject to approval of by-laws at a later date.

Loss from Hog Cholera Reduced

No devastating outbreaks of hog cholera have occurred in Pennsylvania during the past year, Dr. T. E. Munce, director, bureau of animal industry Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, states in his annual report on the disease. This favorable situation has existed in spite of a smaller number of vaccinations and more swine being exposed to infection than heretofore. It is explained as due to several factors which now operate to control this disease.

The first and most important factor is the law requiring veterinary practitioners and owners to report sick swine to the Bureau in order that quarantines may be quickly applied and early preventive treatment started. This enables the Bureau to check and control the outbreak before many premises are involved.

A second reason is the continued active drive maintained against unscrupulous dealers, and operators of sales places, private stockyards, etc., in forcing them to observe the provisions of the law prohibiting the sale of swine which have not been in their possession thirty days and have not been vaccinated.

Inspections of premises on which disease has occurred and advising the owners relative to disinfection is still another factor in reducing hog cholera losses. Failure to clean and disinfect, results in the quarantine measures continuing in force.

A total of 70,787 swine on 1,318 premises were vaccinated for the prevention of hog cholera during the first eleven months of 1932. There were 252 new outbreaks of the disease involving a total of 3,272 swine.

Only one-fifth of the swine population in this State is immunized against hog cholera in spite of the fact that vaccination is generally regarded as cheap insurance against disease and financial loss.

Nurserymen Fined For Violating Law

Two Pennsylvania nurserymen were prosecuted recently for failure to take necessary precaution against the spread of serious plant pests from their nurseries.

One case resulted from the sale of stock from a nursery under general quarantine and the other from the sale of quarantined plants before they had been released by the inspector in charge. The action of the State against the two offenders was sustained by the court.

Nursery inspection work is conducted by every State in the Union on a reciprocity basis to protect buyers and growers of all kinds of plants and is one of the outstanding projects in pest control.

In addition to the inspection of local nurseries, importations of plants from foreign countries are also carefully checked. Out of 49 shipments consisting of 311,282 plants coming into Pennsylvania from Holland, England, Canada, Italy and Czechoslovakia during the past year, shipments were found infested with crown gall, rose canker, and nematodes.

Beetle Quarantine Covers Most of State

The State quarantine on account of the Japanese beetle has recently been changed to conform with the federal quarantine promulgated by the United States Department of Agriculture, the State Department of Agriculture has announced. Under the new quarantine, the entire State of Pennsylvania will be included except the following: Erie, Crawford, Warren. Mercer. Venango and Forest counties and the townships of Washington, Ashland, Elk, Salem, Beaver and Richland in Clarion County, and the township of Mercer in Butler County.

The period of year during which certification will be required for movement out of the quarantined area remains unchanged, namely: nursery stock and all other plants with roots, sand, soil, earth, etc., throughout the year; farm products and cut flowers from June 15 to October 15.

Restrictions on farm products have been changed to exclude commercial packed apples, certification being required for the following: green corn on the cob, beans in the pod, bananas in entire bunches and in clusters of twenty-five or more, apples (other than commercially packed), peaches, blackberries, blueberries, huckleberries or raspberries.

The new arrangement for Pennsylvania will mean that there will be no restrictions on the movement of products affected throughout the greater portion of the State, except that movement of plants from one nursery to another will require certification in order that nurseries may not lose their classification status. All nurseries, particularly those in that portion of the State recently added, should communicate with Japanese beetle headquarters at Oakmont, Pennsylvania, or the Bureau of Plant Industry, Harrisburg, for information relative to the requirements for shipment to points outside the area. The new State quarantine will be effective on and after January 25, 1933.

Severe Penalty For Dog Thieves

The bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, which has supervision of the enforcement of the Pennsylvania Dog Law, is receiving reports indicating that the stealing of dogs is becoming a common occurrence.

The Bureau explains that under the Pennsylvania Dog Law, dogs are personal property and subjects of larceny. Consequently, all persons who contemplate obtaining a dog, are advised to ascertain that the dog can legally become their property. Anyone found in the possession of a stolen dog may find himself in an embarrasing situation. A wise plan is never to purchase a dog from a stranger.

Officials of the Bureau say they will assist in the prosecution of any persons who knowingly and unlawfully possess themselves of a dog which is the property of another.

A person convicted of stealing a dog may be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars and undergo an imprisonment not exceeding three years.

State Contributes to Popular Morning Dish

Buckwheat cakes and maple syrup is distinctly an American dish and is of particular significance in Pennsylvania because the State is a leader in the production of both products, marketing specialists of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, explain.

Pennsylvania ranks fourth among the states in the output of maple products. Its production is exceeded only by Vermont, New York and Ohio and the average annual output of maple syrup in Pennsylvania ranges from 160,000 to 350,000 gallons. The average production of maple sugar ranges from 70,000 to 210,000 pounds annually. The leading maple syrup and sugar producing counties of the State are the northern tier counties and those southern counties having a high altitude. The leading producing section is in Somerset County with Erie, Crawford, Tioga, Bradford, Potter, Susquehanna, Wayne, Warren and Mercer Counties ranking next in order.

The quality of maple syrup produced in Pennsylvania is of the very highest grade, equal if not superior to, that produced in Vermont.

It cannot be too often said, Secretary McSparran explains, that household expense can be greatly reduced by using buckwheat cakes, flannel cakes, cracked wheat and corn meal in the many forms it can be prepared on the tables of our people as against the processed and high priced cereals on our markets, and many of us know that buckwheat cakes and "lasses gravy" or fried mush and syrup are very hard to beat.

PH 1.24/4

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

Entered as Second-class Matter, June 23, 1909, at the Post Office at Harrisburg, Pa., under Act of Congress, June 6, 1900.

John A. McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture

George F. Johnson, Editor

Vol. 18 Harrisburg, Pa., February 16, 1933 No. 5

Ravages By Police Dogs Prompt Second State Warning

Conditions, unless corrected, are fast reaching the point where the bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, will be forced to recommend additional protective measures to control the so-called police dog, bureau officials assert.

The Bureau has no prejudice against any particular breed of dog, they emphasize, but the facts remain that police dogs have become such a menace through the killing and injuring of livestock and poultry, and attacking people, that owners of these dogs must either keep them under more strict control or force the Commonwealth to take special action.

It is recognized that a properly trained and controlled police dog, in the hands of a careful owner, may become a valuable pet and companion. However, it is the opinion of the State animal industry authorities that unless particular attention is paid to close control, prospective owners, especially those living in rural sections, should not secure police bred dogs. A dog of this breed, if not controlled, is very likely to cause the owner considerable trouble and expense.

The Bureau issued a warning more than a year ago in which the increasing ravages by police dogs were made public and a warning sounded.

Reports Seriousness Of Farm Situation

The Government's farm real estate report covering the past two years gives many startling facts regarding the agricultural situation throughout the country.

In the State of Mississippi, for example, one out of every ten farms changed hands between March 15, 1931, and March 15, 1932, due to tax or mortgage defaults. In North Dakota, the situation was almost as bad.

Conditions, while critical in many parts of Pennsylvania, are about the best of any important agricultural state, judging from the Federal survey. Only one in every 62 farms changed hands due to forced sales. Only seven states have a lower rate of forced farm sales than Pennsylvania, and all of these states are of lower agricultural rank. The 1932 economic situation is not fully reflected in these figures, however, since the report covers only records up to March 1.

The number of farm bankruptcies during 1931 was 6.4 per cent of all bankruptcy reported within the Commonwealth.

Another interesting fact revealed by the Government survey is that the net decline in farm real estate value during 1932 was the least in Pennsylvania of any State, with but one exception. A drop of five points is reported; in Texas the decline was 26 points.

Cold Storage Holdings At Record Low Point

One of the significant trends in the economic situation is the sharp reduction in amount of agricultural products held in cold storage, says the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

On January 1, this year there were only 842,352 pounds of butter in Pennsylvania cold storage warehouses compared to 5,444,530 pounds on January 1, 1930. The number of shell eggs in storage during the same period dropped from 1,221,660 to 230,820 dozen. Other figures show that there is only one-fifth as much frozen beef, two-thirds as much frozen pork, two-thirds as much cheese and three-fourths as much poultry in storage now compared to three years ago.

The amount of eggs, butter, fish, beef and veal in storage set new, year-end, low records.

This depletion in amount of cold storage holdings should have a favorable effect on the demand for a number of farm products during the coming year, the Department believes.

May Sell Meat Without License

"It is coming to my attention from several points throughout the State that farmers are being asked to pay a butcher's license sometimes as high as $25.00, in order to sell their meat in town and city markets," Secretary of Agriculture, John A. McSparran said in a recent statement.

"I am sending out this note to the newspapers of the State in order to get the fact across, both to the authorities in the towns and the cities as well as to get the truth of the situation home to those of our farmers who are selling their produce directly on town and city markets," he explains.

"The law is very explicit that a farmer can sell his own produce without any such license, and every farmer in the State ought to stand on his right to do so. On the other hand, if a farmer buys up cattle and hogs for butchering purposes, he then becomes liable to the butcher's license. The question hinges on when the property becomes his own.

"It seems to me that there is a reasonable line of demarcation. If a farmer buys stockers and feeds them from two to five months or longer as is the custom with cattle feeders throughout our State, certainly that has a right to be recognized as his own product. He surely should not be required to raise the animals from a calf. And the same way if he buys shoats and keeps them for several months until he has brought them into proper condition to go on the market he has a right to stand on the expectation that they will be recognized as his own product.

"If he takes the milk from his own cows and turns it into ice cream even though he has to buy ice and sugar and flavoring and so on that certainly ought to be considered his own product, but if he buys up milk and manufactures his ice cream the same as any ice cream manufacturer he would have to fall under the same regulations as the larger manufacturer of ice cream.

"The license fee is being laid by these cities, as I understand it, for the purpose of maintaining an inspection of his meat products and other foods. It is not being done by the Government of Pennsylvania although some are blaming the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for causing this license. It is done under the right of the towns and cities to determine the character of the food products that are sold on their markets. Farmers ought not only to maintain their rights in the matter but also to recognize the rights of others as well."

Farm Prices Drop As New Year Begins

Prices paid farmers for important agricultural products declined four points during the month ending January 15, according to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service.

The farm price index in Pennsylvania now stands at 70, or 30 points below the 1910-1914 average while the United States index is 51, or 59 points below pre-war.

In sharp contrast to the price level of farm products, is the price level of many commodities which farmers buy. The list price of machinery on September 15, 1932, was still 49 points above pre-war and the price of building materials, 26 points above the 1910-1914 average. However, fertilizer prices were two points under pre-war; seed, four points below; feed, 40 points below; and other equipment and supplies were just at the 1910-1914 level.

The following table gives the January 15 prices of important farm products with December 15, 1932, and pre-war comparisons:

Commodity	Jan. 1910-'14	Dec. 1932	Jan. 1933
Eggs per dozen	.346	.329	.274
Butter per lb.	.338	.24	.23
Wheat per bushel	.97	.53	.55
Buckwheat per bushel	.67	.38	.39
Corn per bushel	.67	.39	.39
Oats per bushel	.46	.27	.27
Potatoes per bushel	.71	.46	.48
Apples per bushel	.79	.60	.65
Beef cattle per 100 lbs.	6.02	4.35	4.15
Hogs per 100 lbs.	8.04	4.20	4.00
Calves per 100 lbs.	7.98	5.40	5.20
Lambs per 100 lbs.	6.00	4.60	4.60
Chickens per lb.	.124	.123	.123
Turkeys per lb.	..	.20	.18
Hay per ton	16.14	9.00	8.80
Wool per lb.	.218	.14	.14
Index on farm prices			
United States	100	52	51
Pennsylvania	100	74	70
Prices farmers pay			
United States	100	106	105
Farmers purchasing power			
United States	100	49	49
Pennsylvania	100	70	67

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PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

Entered as Second-class Matter, June 28, 1909, at the Post Office at Harrisburg, Pa., under Act of Congress, June 6, 1900.

John A. McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture

George F. Johnson, Editor

Vol. 18 Harrisburg, Pa., February 23, 1933 No. 6

War On Gypsy Moth Provides Work For 800 Unemployed

Two hundred men, recruited from the ranks of the unemployed, are now waging a sweeping attack against the gypsy moth in Pennsylvania. With axes, scythes, saws, pruning shears and brush hooks, these men are clearing away trash and worthless plant growth from the mountainous, cut-over lands which comprise much of the infested area in this State.

This unique project, the most comprehensive of its kind ever undertaken here, was made possible by an allotment of money to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture by the State Emergency Relief Board for use in the employment of labor in this work. The responsibility for the administration of this fund has been assigned to the bureau of plant industry which has for years collaborated with the Federal Department of Agriculture on similar lines of work. The field work is under the direction of experienced men from the Federal Department. The Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters is also cooperating.

By the use of a 'stagger' system of employment, it is believed that over 800 men can be given work during the four-month period in which the battle will be waged. These men are all being furnished by the local county relief organizations.

The keen interest and willingness shown by the men so far employed, and the helpful attitude and cooperation of landowners and residents of the community are most gratifying, directors report. All appear anxious to aid in every possible way in order that the State may be freed of this destructive and undesirable pest.

This project appears to be an ideal type of relief activity, say officials of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, since the eradication of this pest is bound to pay big dividends in the form of protection to forest, shade, and orchard trees, as well as in the avoidance of restrictions on trade with outside States and foreign countries.

A survey carried out during the fall and early winter, showed an area of approximately fifteen square miles centering near Pittston, Luzerne County, to be heavily infested with the gypsy moth, and a larger area extending somewhat into Lackawanna County, to contain scattered colonies of the pest. The moth in the worm stage is a heavy feeder and is known to defoliate completely, large areas of timber land. It prefers and does most damage on some of the most valuable forest trees as well as orchard and shade trees.

The first step in eradication is, therefore, the cutting and burning of all trash and worthless plant growth. This not only destroys large numbers of the egg masses, but also makes possible later treatment such as spraying. The young caterpillar hatches from the egg about the first of May, and begins at once to feed on practically any nearby foliage. To control this stage, all food plants are sprayed with arsenate of lead.

The gypsy moth is a native of Europe and was carelessly brought into the New England States more than sixty years ago. Quarantine and other protective measures have been successful in confining it to the area east of the Hudson River Valley, although a few infestations have occurred outside this area. All of these outside infestations have been eradicated in the same fashion as is now under way in Pennsylvania.

Federal Bureau Reviews Probable 1933 Situation

Any material improvement in the agricultural situation hinges on better industrial conditions and increased demand for products, rather than on additional curtailment of farm production. This is the theme of the United States Department of Agriculture's Outlook for Agriculture in 1933.

Some of the important points stressed in this report follow:

Although the prices of some things farmers buy showed little change in 1932, the general trend of prices paid by farmers was downward, and this decline is continuing into 1933.

No substantial decrease in the supply of labor and no increase in the rates of farm wages are likely until there is a material improvement in industrial employment or in farm prices.

During the five months, July to November, 1932, wholesale prices of fertilizer materials were 12 per cent lower than during the same period of 1931. Lower wholesale prices of fertilizer materials in the fall have tended, in the past, to be reflected in lower retail prices to farmers.

Substantial reduction of the present burdensome stocks of wheat is likely to wait upon increased consumption rather than upon curtailment of the world wheat area.*** The increase in the consumption of wheat will be hastened whenever there is a marked recovery of business in the world generally.*** The market outlook for wheat in the United States during 1933-34 is dependent to an unusual extent upon the acreage sown to spring wheat.***

***No material improvement in the demand for meats may be expected during the year.

Any recovery in prices of lambs and wool will have to come from improved purchasing power and not from reduced supplies.

Better Demand for Horses

There is need for more horse and mule power on many farms and it seems entirely probable that this need will be reflected in a rather quickly growing demand for good animals once improvement in prices of farm commodities is under way. In terms of unit amounts of other farm products required to buy a horse, horse prices at present are the highest since before the World War.*** It seems likely that farmers can not replace their present work stock a few years from now at prices now prevailing.***

***There is the possibility of a moderate increase in milk production in 1933. ***The steady increase in milk-cow numbers now in progress, which is likely to continue in 1933 although at a lower rate than in 1932, may be expected gradually to reduce the advantage of dairying as compared with other forms of agriculture.

More hens on farms and heavier spring hatchings may be expected to result in increased marketings of poultry this year.

The production of turkeys in 1933 is likely to be somewhat less than in 1932 owing to the low prices received for the large 1932 crop.***

Farmers, particularly those in normally deficit feed-producing areas, are increasing the acreage of hay and pasture because of the unusually low price level of cultivated crops.*** The cost of transportation has become such a large factor in the price of hay when moved over long distances that new areas of market-hay production have developed nearer to the deficit hay-producing areas.

The market outlook for commercial vegetables during 1933 appears to be even less favorable for producers than was the situation during the last two years.***

With no material improvement in consumer purchasing power, and a continuation of heavy home-grown supplies in consuming areas, returns for potatoes will probably be low and profitable only to those growers who have low costs of production and marketing.

For the country as a whole there are sufficient fruit trees to produce continued heavy commercial supplies in years of favorable weather conditions.***

Pennsylvania Apples Top Markets As Growers Improve Grade

Not since Benjamin Franklin originated the European trade in American apples over 170 years ago by presenting a package of Pennsylvania-grown Newtown Pippins to the English Court, has fruit grown in the Keystone State been apparently so popular in foreign markets. This is indicated by reports and letters reaching the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Market quotations reflect this popularity. Pennsylvania-grown Jonathans have repeatedly topped the foreign markets when compared to other shipments of barreled apples from Eastern states. Other Pennsylvania-grown varieties have also commanded a relatively higher price than most other shipments from the East. Pennsylvania growers also report frequent shipments topping domestic markets.

"The quality and pack of barreled apples originating from Pennsylvania have made a definite place for themselves on this market," writes F. A. Motz, a fruit specialist, attached to the American Embassy in London. "They are wanted, in fact, preferred to supplies originating from competing sources."

The Pennsylvania fruit has been well colored, has made a good appearance and the pack has been so outstanding that not a single shipment has evoked any severe complaint, Motz asserts.

He adds that the shipments from one Pennsylvania grower invariably command a premium over all other barreled apple shipments received in England.

Careful attention has been given by orchardists to the grading of their apples in recent years, officials in the bureau of markets, State Department of Agriculture, explain. This, combined with the fact that the apples are of fine color, good size, and relatively free from insect and disease damage, have played an important part in the excellent showing of Pennsylvania fruit on both foreign and domestic markets this year.

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PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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Entered as Second-class Matter, June 23, 1909, at the Post Office at Harrisburg, Pa., under Act of Congress, June 6, 1900.

John A. McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture — George F. Johnson, Editor

Vol. 18 — Harrisburg, Pa., March 2, 1933 — No. 7

Poultrymen Play Important Part In Setting Quality Egg Prices

Leadership in determining quality egg prices in the East, long held by the Pacific Coast, has recently been surrendered to Pennsylvania and other eastern poultrymen, asserts John A. McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture.

On September 5, 1931, the best grade of Pacific Coast eggs sold on the Philadelphia market for 35 cents a dozen, while the Pennsylvania "nearby white extras" sold for only 30 cents a dozen, a difference of 5 cents in favor of eggs which had come several thousand miles to market. Just a year later on September 5, 1932, the same grade of Pacific Coast eggs sold for 28 cents a dozen, while the "fancy large" grade of Pennsylvania eggs sold on the auction at Doylestown for 33 cents a dozen, a difference of 5 cents in favor of the Pennsylvania product. During the middle of October, 1931, the difference ran from seven to as much as nine cents a dozen in favor of western eggs, while in October, 1932, the difference averaged from five to eight cents in favor of the Pennsylvania egg auction sales.

Outstanding Development

Secretary McSparran describes these prices as "concrete evidence of the greatest development in the poultry industry of Pennsylvania since the perfection of the mechanical incubator."

The Pennsylvania egg auctions to which hundreds of poultrymen in the Eastern portion of the Commonwealth are bringing their eggs for grading and sale under the voluntary State standards, has demonstrated that the quality of eggs produced in Pennsylvania ranks among the Nation's best. During 1932, the average price of the four top grades on the Doylestown auction was almost three cents a dozen higher than the New York price and over four cents above the Philadelphia price. The five egg auctions now operating in Pennsylvania have sold 1,256,370 dozen of eggs since the first one was organized in 1931.

One of the outstanding benefits of these auctions to both producers and consumers has been the effect on the quality of eggs produced in the communities represented. At one auction an increase of 38 per cent in number of eggs grading "fancy" took place between October, 1931 and September, 1932. At the same time there was a decrease of 28 per cent in number of eggs going into the lower grades. All of these factors working together, have brought poultry producers thousands of dollars in added return and at the same time has given consumers eggs of a quality that they have never known before. The assistance constantly being given by the egg grading supervisors of the State bureau of markets has been eagerly sought by the poultrymen and has been largely responsible for the establishment of an entirely new level of prices for quality eggs in Eastern Pennsylvania.

Voluntary Effort

Another fine feature about these egg auctions, the Secretary explains, is that they have been developed by the poultrymen themselves with the assistance of marketing specialists. The grades used, have been standardized by the bureau of markets and the Bureau checks on the products graded to make certain that no misrepresentation occurs and that factors which reduce the grade, are remedied wherever possible. These grades have been voluntarily adopted by the members of the auctions.

Marketing officials believe there is room for more egg auctions in Pennsylvania but the locations must be carefully determined in order to insure success.

Dog Licenses Are Not Issued Free

A report, quite prevalent in certain sections of Pennsylvania, that unemployed persons are not required to obtain dog licenses or that such licenses will be issued free, is entirely false, according to the bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The Bureau states that there has been no change in the State Dog Law and that all dogs six months old or over harbored by any person, are required to be licensed. The license fee is a small charge compared to a fine of eight to fifteen dollars when a dog owner neglects to observe the law. The Bureau does not wish to prosecute but it must be done if the law is disregarded.

Pa. Disease Control Plan Studied Abroad

The Secretary of the South Devon Cattle Association in England recently cabeled to the bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, for copies of the Pennsylvania Bang Disease Control Plan to be distributed among the members of his association.

"There is no doubt but that we in England are very far behind in this campaign as compared with you in Pennsylvania," the secretary comments.

KEYSTONE COOPERATION

Food Shows Help Farmers' Markets

That staid old institution of many Pennsylvania cities and boroughs—the farmer's market—has taken a leaf from the book of retail grocers' associations by adopting the food show as a means of advertising the market and the foods sold there. During the past year, three markets in the eastern part of the State have held food shows of at least a week's duration each, that have proved of great value in bringing more consumers to market and stimulating trade at such centers. A food exhibit of eight days duration was staged at the Reading Terminal Market in Philadelphia last November, which was attended by approximately 200,000 persons and increased the sales of farmers and dealers at the market by fifty per cent.

The Fifth Street Farmers Market of Reading held a Food and Home exhibit last summer for a week that attracted approximately 20,000 persons and resulted in an increase of consumers buying at that market. At the close of January this year, the new Twelfth Street Farmers Market at Allentown held a very successful Food and Home Demonstration Week which attracted 30,000 food buyers. An important attraction in conjunction with the latter show was the holding of a cooking school, conducted by a home economics expert in an electrically equipped kitchen, during each of four afternoons throughout the week.

Although most of the space taken at the above food shows was contracted for by food manufacturers or processors, farm products booths were in evidence at each of the exhibits. In addition to the food displays, entertainments in the form of educational motion pictures, music, talks and vaudeville were provided during the evenings at most of the shows. As builders of good will and as advertisers for markets, the managements of farmer's markets that have staged food exhibits, are convinced that food shows are of inestimable value.

State Cooperatives Favor Legal Changes

Representatives of twenty-four leading cooperative marketing and purchasing associations, which operate in Pennsylvania, met at Harrisburg, on January 19th, to form a statewide trade association of agricultural cooperatives and to discuss legislative measures of particular interest to such associations. The name—"Pennsylvania Association of Cooperative Organizations"—was adopted for the new association, but the constitution and by-laws suggested for the new organization were referred back to the executive board for changes and are to be acted upon at the next meeting. It was decided that the temporary officers and executive board elected at the meeting held on December 20, 1932, should continue to function in their respective positions until permanent officers and members of the executive board are elected.

By unanimous action, the representatives at the meeting approved of amendments to the agricultural cooperative of April 30, 1929, P. L. 885, which would make it lawful for a cooperative association, whether incorporated under the non-capital stock act of 1919 or the capital stock act of 1929, to own all or part of the common stock of a capital stock cooperative and to vote such stock in proportion to its holdings. Such changes in the law would make it possible for agricultural cooperatives to own and operate subsidiary cooperative corporations formed under Pennsylvania cooperative laws.

Two proposed acts which would authorize farmers of Pennsylvania to give chattel mortgages on their crops, livestock and poultry to any agency of the United States of America (Intermediate Credit Banks, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, etc.) as security for loans, and to give such mortgages as security to any cooperative credit or marketing association or bank, trust company, credit corporation, livestock loan company, etc., entitled to rediscount privileges with the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, were also unanimously approved. Another proposed act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of cooperative agricultural credit associations having capital stock was discussed and ordered to be referred back to individual cooperatives for study before requesting its passage. The legislative committee comprised of Walter W. Maule, Mushroom Growers Cooperative Association, Kennett Square; Charles H. Hays, Keystone Cooperative Grape Association, North East; and N. L. Claiborne, Producers Cooperative Commission Association, Pittsburgh, was instructed to confer with members of the General Assembly for the purpose of urging enactment into law of the measures which received the state association's endorsement.

PENNSYLVANIA OFFICIAL EGG LAYING CONTEST

TEN HIGH PENS TO FEBRUARY 1ST, WITH MONTHLY RANK

Breed	Owner	Rank Nov. 1	Rank Dec. 1	Rank Jan. 1	Rank Feb. 1	Points To Date	Eggs To Date
S.C.W.L.	J. A. Hanson	3	1	1	1	983.85	1020
S.C.W.L.	Guy A. Leader	*	6	3	2	967.45	965
S.C.W.L.	Bair's Poultry Farm	9	3	2	3	955.75	925
S.C.W.L.	Ben W. Jacobs	2	4	5	4	941.80	993
S.C.W.L.	Taylor Bros.	*	8	6	5	927.55	951
S.C.W.L.	Kauder's Leghorns	6	5	8	6	906.55	990
R. I. R.	L. J. Bender	1	2	4	7	895.05	920
S.C.W.L.	W. A. Seidel	*	*	*	8	894.50	884
S.C.W.L.	Co-op. Breed. & H. Co.	*	*	*	9	894.30	906
S.C.W.L.	Jos. H. Suppan	4	9	10	10	886.90	924

*Not in first ten

PRODUCTION RECORD TO FEBRUARY 1ST, FOR ENTIRE CONTEST

Month	Per Cent Production	Total Points	Total Eggs	Points Per Bird	Eggs Per Bird	Average Egg Wt. per Doz.
October	60.80	15,980.50	18,067	16.47	18.63	21.7
November	65.82	17,727.50	19,153	18.28	19.75	22.5
December	62.52	18,214.45	18,753	18.83	19.38	23.4
January	67.89	20,313.00	20,319	21.04	21.05	24.0
To Date	61.43	69,270.75	73,153	71.55	75.55	22.9

PH 1.24/4

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

Entered as Second-class Matter, June 28, 1909, at the Post Office at Harrisburg, Pa., under Act of Congress, June 6, 1900.

John A. McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture

George F. Johnson, Editor

Vol. 18 Harrisburg, Pa., March 9, 1933 No. 8

Only Eleven States Outrank Pa. in Livestock Value

Despite drastic decline in value of farm animals, Pennsylvania remains as one of the foremost livestock states, according to Federal-State estimates. The average value per head of most classes of livestock on January 1 this year, was the lowest in more than a generation.

Pennsylvania ranks twelfth among the states in value of livestock on, farms, not considering poultry in which the Commonwealth takes a leading position and for which 1931 estimates are not available at this time. The States outranking Pennsylvania are, Ohio, New York, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Texas and Missouri.

Pennsylvania is one of the six leading livestock states east of the Mississippi River and has one-third of the total value of farm animals in the North Atlantic States. In value of dairy cattle, Pennsylvania stands fifth among all the states, being surpassed only by Iowa, Missouri, New York and Mississippi.

Recent estimates on the number of horses, mules, cattle, sheep and swine in Pennsylvania indicate a tendency toward greater diversification of livestock. The number of swine continues to increase after reaching the lowest point on record two years ago, thus reversing the sharp decrease which set in just after the World War. The number of sheep has increased over 20 per cent in the last five years. While the number of horses is still decreasing, the number of mules has increased slightly so that the net decline in the total of horses and mules has been the lowest in three years. A continuation of the decline in number of heifers one to two years old to be kept for milk cows, which started in 1931, leads to the belief that many farmers intend to discontinue expansion if not actually decrease, the size of their dairy herds.

The number and value of the different classes of livestock on January 1, this year has been reported by the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service, as follows:

	Number	Value
Horses and colts	285,000	$26,996,000
Mules and Mule Colts	51,000	5,014,000
All Cattle and Calves*	1,412,000	46,836,000
Sheep and Lambs	501,000	1,512,000
Swine Including Pigs	707,000	4,091,000

*In this total, there are 904,000 cows and heifers, two years old and over kept for milk, valued at $37,968,000.

List Points Where Low Rates Apply On Egg Shipments

The bureau of markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, announced recently that the Railway Express had cut rates on egg shipments to New York City from numerous points in northern, central and northeastern sections of the State.

So many inquiries have been received for more specific information, that the Bureau in cooperation with the Railway Express, has compiled a list of all shipping points in Pennsylvania where the reduced rate—amounting to a 50 per cent cut in most instances—is now effective. The list follows:

Alba, Alberson, Alford, Analomink, Ansonia, Ararat, Archbald, Arnot, Ashley, Athens, Audenreid, Avis, Avoca, Bangor, Bath, Bear Creek, Bear Lake, Beaver Meadows, Belfast Junction, Bernice, Bethlehem, Bingen, Black Mills, Blossburg, Bodines, Bowmanstown (Carbon County), Canton, Carbondale, Catasauqua, Cedar Run, Cementon, Center Valley, Clarks Summit, Coaldale (Schuylkill County), Cogan Valley, Columbia Cross Roads, Coopersburg, Coplay, Coudersport, Covington, Cowley, Crisco, Dallas (Luzerne County), Dalton, Dickson, Duryea, Dushore, East Bangor, Easton, East Stroudsburg, Elkland, Elmhurst, Emaus.

Factoryville, Falls (Wyoming County), Forest City, Foster (Susquehanna County), Freeland, Freemansburg, Fullerton, Galeton, Gillett, Glenburn, Glen Eyre, Glen Summit Water, Gouldsboro, Gravity, Great Bend, Grover, Hallstead, Harrison Valley, Hawley (Wayne County), Hazlebrook, Hazleton, Hellertown, Henryville, Hoadleys, Hokendauqua, Honesdale, Hudson, (Luzerne County), Jeddo, Jermyn (Lackawanna County), Jessup, Kepens, Kingsley, Kingston (Luzerne County), Knoxville, Laceyville, Lake Ariel, Lake Carey, Lakewood, Lanesboro, Lansford, Laplume, Laquin, Larrys Creek, Laurel Run (Lehigh County), Lehighton, Lock Haven.

Lopez, Luzerne, Meadow, McElhattan, Maplewood (Wayne County), Marsh Hill Junction, Masten, Masthope, Mauch Chunk, Mayfield (Lackawanna County), Mayfield Yard, Mehoopany, Meshoppen, Middlebury, Milan, Mills Hall, Miners Mills, Monroeton, Montrose, (Susquehanna County), Moosic, Morris, Morris Run, Moscow, Mount Pocono, Nazareth, Nesquehoning, New Albany, Newberry, Newfield Junction, New Milford, Nicholson, Northampton, North Water Gap, Noxen, Old Forge, Olyphant (Lackawanna County), Orson, Osceola (Tioga County), Palmerton, Parryville, Parsons, Peckville, Pen Argyle, Penobscot, Pittston.

Plains, Pleasant Mount, Plymouth, Pocono Lake, Pocono Summit, Portland (Northampton County), Powell, Poyntelle, Preston Park, Providence, Ralston, Ransom, Reeders, Roaring Branch, Roulette, Rowland (Pike County), Rummerfield, Sabinsville, Satterfield, Sayre, Scranton, Siegfried, Slate Run, Slatington, South Montrose, Springville, Standing Stone, Starlight, Starrucca, Stockertown, Stroudsburg (Susquehanna County), Susquehanna, Tamaqua, Tatamy, Taylor (Lackawanna County) Thompson (Susquehanna County), Throop, Tobyhanna, Trout Run (Lycoming County), Ulster, Ulysses, Uniondale (Susquehanna County), Vera Cruz, Vosburg, Walnutport, Water Gap, Weatherly.

Weissport, Wellsboro, Wellsboro Junction, Westcolang, Westfield, West Pittston, Wheelerville, White Haven, White Mills, Wilkes-Barre, Williamsport, Wimmers, Windgap, Winton, Wyalusing, Wyoming, Wysox.

Poultrymen who ship eggs to New York from these points should make inquiry about the new low rate so that they can take full advantage of the reduction. If any difficulties arise, further inquiry should be made to the State bureau of markets, Harrisburg.

Sale Of Fruit By Grade Sets Record

Pennsylvania growers of fruits and vegetables made the greatest use of official grades during the past season of any year on record, according to the bureau of markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. They shipped nearly 4,000 carloads of graded and Federal-State inspected fruits and sold to canners on the basis of grades under State licensed inspectors over 68,000,000 pounds of raw products for manufacture.

The products receiving this voluntary, self-supporting State inspection had an estimated farm value of approximately $2,000,000, according to D. M. James, supervising inspector of the Bureau. These products comprised nearly all the grapes, apples and peaches shipped by rail and many which moved by truck. The products sold to canners under State supervision included practically all the apples, cherries and grapes and approximately 70 per cent of the tomatoes grown for manufacture.

The rapid development of cannery products grading in Pennsylvania has done much to stabilize the canning industry which furnishes a much needed cash income to many Pennsylvania farmers, James explains. The consumer is also benefited through the higher quality of canned goods produced.

The standardization of Pennsylvania fruit crops has aided Pennsylvania growers materially in securing the highest market prices for their fruit, they report. Pennsylvania fruit has gained an enviable reputation on the principal markets of the country, and buyers are purchasing Keystone State fruit with confidence.

Use Of Salt On Land, Not Illegal

"Is it a violation of the law to put salt on land?"

This is a question frequently asked the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, indicating that the question is a common one in many sections of the State.

A careful investigation of the statutes relating to agriculture revealed no law of this nature in effect at the present time. At one time a law was passed to prohibit the salting of the right-of-way of railroads in Philadelphia. It is probable that the impression was gained at that time that the law applied more generally to the State.

Except for the killing of weeds, State officials are at a loss to know why people want to place salt on their cultivated land.

PN 1.24/4

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

Entered as Second-class Matter, June 23, 1909, at the Post Office at Harrisburg, Pa., under Act of Congress, June 6, 1900.

John A. McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture

George F. Johnson, Editor

Vol. 18 Harrisburg, Pa., March 16, 1933 No. 9

Governor Pinchot Approves Limited Chattel Mortgages

A bill enabling farmers to borrow money and secure the repayment thereof by the execution and recordation of chattel mortgages on livestock, farm machinery, farm equipment and crops was enacted into law recently when it was passed by the General Assembly and approved by Governor Pinchot.

This law makes it possible for farmers and livestock raisers to borrow funds from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Regional Agricultural Credit Corporations, the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States or any Federal agency including the United States of America now or hereafter authorizes to loan money to agricultural producers and to give as security for such a loan a chattel mortgage upon livestock, farm machinery, farm equipment, or any crop either planted or to be planted within one year from the date of execution of such mortgage. The law also authorized farmers and livestock raisers to give similar security for loans obtained from any National or State bank, trust company, agricultural credit corporation, incorporated livestock loan company, savings institution, cooperative bank, cooperative credit or marketing association entitled to rediscount privileges with the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank.

Under the provisions of this new law, all chattel mortgages given as security for loans to the above agencies must be recorded within 30 days after their execution, in the office for the recording of deeds for the county in which the livestock, farm machinery, equipment or crop is actually located at the time of the execution of such mortgages, in a special "Chattel Mortgage Book." The fee for recording such mortgage shall be one dollar and fifty cents.

Chattel mortgages authorized under this law shall remain a lien on the property mortgaged as between the parties thereto until paid, but as to third parties shall not remain a lien for a longer period than five years unless extended for an additional five-year period by the filing with the recorder of deeds of the affidavit of the mortgage stating the amount then secured by the lien.

Heretofore, Pennsylvania farmers have not been able to avail themselves of the loan facilities of the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation or the discount facilities of the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks for obtaining crop production or livestcok feeding loans. The above law now makes these facilities available to Pennsylvania agriculture. The Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation which has been established at Baltimore, Maryland, is now in position to make available to farmers in this State, Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds for agricultural purposes.

Dog Damage Appraisals Must Be at Actual Value

Just as soon as an auditor or justice of the peace is called upon to investigate damages caused to livestock and poultry by dogs, he becomes the representative or agent of the Commonwealth, officials of the bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, explain. In this capacity it becomes his duty to protect the Commonwealth's interests.

"Too many auditors and justices," it is asserted, "ignore or do not acquaint themselves with the fact that the law specifically requires (Section 30) that 'all appraisals shall be at the actual value of the livestock, including poultry, killed or injured.'"

They say further, "in spite of the direct mandatory requirement of the Law, many auditors and justices continue to make appraisals far in excess of the actual value of the livestock or poultry at the time of the damage.

"The Commonwealth does not wish any appraisal to be one penny under what it should be; neither will a claim be approved where it is indicated that the appraisal is excessive. All appraisals under the law are subject to review and approval by the Commonwealth."

Merchants Fined For Selling Stale Eggs

Selling stale eggs for fresh ones caused the greatest number of prosecutions under the pure food laws during the past month, according to reports from State agents. Seven dealers plead guilty and paid fines in Clearfield, Delaware and Montgomery Counties.

Selling milk, butter and ice cream so low in grade that they did not meet the minimum requirements of the food laws, caused prosecutions in Delaware, Lackawanna, Luzerne and Philadelphia Counties. Two prosecutions were ordered of dealers who were found selling catsup containing decomposed tomatoes. Other prosecutions resulted from selling cottage cheese artificially colored, decomposed oysters, and fruit containing sulphites or sulphur dioxide.

Several actions against meat dealers were necessary, resulting in three prosecutions: One for selling bologna sausage containing added cereal, another for selling liverwurst containing skim milk and a third for selling sausage artificially colored.

A total of 40 food law prosecutions were ordered during the month in 15 counties.

State Leads in Truck Movement of Potatoes to Market

More potatoes are moved to market by auto truck in Pennsylvania than any other important potato growing state of the country, according to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service. Records on the 1932 crop up to January 1, 1933, indicate that 85 per cent of the total were trucked to consuming centers compared to one per cent by rail.

Pennsylvania is one of the six leading potato states of the Union and last year produced a crop totaling 21,450,000 bushels.

Timely Farm Bulletins

Hundreds of publications on timely farm subjects, particularly the control of insects and diseases, are now being requested of the State Department of Agriculture by Pennsylvania gardeners and farmers.

The following bulletins are especially in demand: Bulletin 432, Insect Pests of the Household; Bulletin 448, Pennsylvania Weeds; Bulletin 454, Direct Marketing of Farm Products; Bulletin 469, European Corn Borer in Pennsylvania; Bulletin 473, The Japanese Beetle in Pennsylvania; Bulletin 477, The Oriental Fruit Moth; Bulletin 489, The Mexican Bean Beetle; Bulletin 499, Apiary Inspection in Pennsylvania; Bulletin 510, Directory of Information; and Bulletin 514, Biennial Report, 1930-1932.

Requests for any of these publications should be addressed to the Mailing Room, Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa.

1547 U. S. Counties Free of Bovine TB

Tuberculosis eradication has passed the half-way mark, the U. S. Department of Agriculture announces. According to the latest notice 1,547 out of 3,073 counties, or more than half of all the counties in the United States, are now recognized as modified accredited area, indicating that tuberculosis among cattle has been reduced to less than one half of one per cent in these counties.

Farm Price Index Hits New Low Level

The index of prices paid Pennsylvania farmers for important agricultural products fell to a new low level during February, according to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service. The index on February 15 stood at 59 in Pennsylvania compared to 49 for the entire United States.

The sharp decrease, amounting to 11 points during the period from January 15 to February 15, was due principally to the decline in poultry and egg prices. Prices of grain, fruit and vegetables, and meat animals held firm during the month, but dairy products dropped five points and poultry products, 45 points.

During mid-February, the purchasing power of the Pennsylvania farmer's dollar was only slightly more than half of what it was in 1910-1914. It is still 10 points above the average for the entire country, however.

The following table gives the February 15 prices of important farm products with February 15, 1932, and pre-war comparisons:

Commodity	Feb. 1910-'14	Jan. 1933	Feb. 1933
Eggs per dozen	.304	.274	.133
Butter per lb.	.33	.23	.20
Wheat per bushel	.99	.55	.55
Buckwheat per bushel	.68	.39	.39
Corn per bushel	.67	.39	.39
Oats per bushel	.46	.27	.26
Potatoes per bushel	.74	.48	.48
Apples per bushel	.83	.65	.70
Beef cattle per 100 lbs.	5.92	4.15	4.00
Hogs per 100 lbs.	7.96	4.00	4.00
Calves per 100 lbs.	8.04	5.20	5.40
Lambs per 100 lbs.	6.32	4.60	4.90
Chickens per lb.	.127	.123	.117
Hay per ton	16.40	8.80	9.10
Wool per lb.	.215	.14	.14
Farm price index			
United States	100	51	49
Grain	100	34	34
Fruits and vegetables	100	59	57
Meat animals	100	51	53
Dairy products	100	68	62
Chickens and eggs	100	96	57
Unclassified	100	46	44
Pennsylvania	100	70	59
Grain	100	56	56
Fruits and vegetables	100	68	70
Meat animals	100	61	61
Dairy products	100	62	57
Chickens and eggs	100	104	59
Unclassified	100	55	57
Prices farmers pay	100	105	104
Farmers purchasing power			
United States	100	49	47
Pennsylvania	100	67	57

PA 124/4

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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Entered as Second-class Matter, June 23, 1909, at the Post Office at Harrisburg, Pa., under Act of Congress, June 6, 1900.

John A. McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture — George F. Johnson, Editor

Vol. 18 — Harrisburg, Pa., March 23, 1933 — No. 10

Infested Area Quarantined to Prevent Gipsy Moth Spread

A quarantine, effective March 15, has been established by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture to prevent the spread of Gipsy Moth from the infested areas in Luzerne and Lackawanna Counties.

The quarantine prevents the movement of nursery and ornamental stock, forest products and surface stone from the regulated area unless certified by an inspector of the State or Federal Government. The quarantine also regulates the storing of freight cars, vehicles and other equipment in or adjacent to infested areas during the months of May, June, July and August.

The quarantined area has been designated by Secretary of Agriculture John A. McSparran, as follows: The townships of Bear Creek, Exeter, Hanover, Jackson, Jenkins, Kingston, Plains, Plymouth, Pittston, Wilkes-Barre, the cities of Pittston and Wilkes-Barre, and any borough or other political subdivisions within or bounded by these townships or cities in Luzerne County; The townships of Lackawanna, Ransom, Dunmore, Spring Brook, Jefferson, Roaring Brook and Scranton, the city of Scranton and any borough or other political subdivisions within or bounded by these townships or city in Lackawanna County.

Requests for inspection and certification of shipments may be made by communicating with Gipsy Moth Headquarters, 46 Carey Avenue, phone 3-0316, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

This infestation of Gipsy Moth in Pennsylvania was discovered last summer. Since that time, a comprehensive plan for eradication has been placed in operation with the full cooperation of State and Federal agencies. Since mid-January, over 300 acres of land in the most heavily infested area has been cleaned in order to destroy the over-wintering stages of the insect.

This insect plays havoc with forest, orchard and ornamental plantings, so that every possible precaution must be taken now to prevent its general spread in this Commonwealth, officials of the State bureau of plant industry, assert.

Legal Bee Hives Can Be Provided At Nominal Cost

The majority of bees now housed in the illegal cross comb hives can be provided with legal movable frame hives and transferred by purchasing very little new equipment, apiary inspectors of the bureau of plant industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, explain.

New hive bodies can be made from the old box hives or from lumber about the premises and the movable frames can be purchased at a small cost per hive. The important advantage of the movable frames is that the hives can be carefully examined for American foulbrood, a disease which can not be otherwise detected. This disease adds considerably to the cost of producing honey and may eventually destroy the entire colony.

In view of the fact that the careful, up-to-date beekeeper is at the mercy of a careless beekeeper who harbors diseased bees, the State bee law provides that all beekeepers maintaining box or cross comb hives must have them transferred so that they can be inspected.

"During the 1932 apiary inspection season, 8,066 colonies of bees were found to be in illegal hives and could not be thoroughly inspected for bee diseases," a report on the official apiary inspection work, indicates. "Records show that 1,800 beekeepers owning 4,786 colonies have not yet reported their work of transferring as being completed. Letters have been sent to these beekeepers reminding them that the bees must be transferred by May 1. If the bees have already been transferred or destroyed, the director of the bureau of plant industry should be notified so that no extra expense will be incurred in making a second inspection.

"An early spring inspection will be made of all apiaries owned by beekeepers who have not reported their work of transferring as being completed. If at this time illegal hives are found, it may be necessary to impose a fine and destroy the bees."

State Agricultural Dept. Does Not Have Free Garden Seeds

Each Spring, requests by the hundreds are received by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture for free garden seed. The impression seems to be widespread that the Department makes a practice of distributing garden seed, and as a consequence both city and country folks continue each year to write the Department for their allotment of seed.

The Department replies that no seed is available from the Department and that no seed has ever been distributed in this manner in the past.

It is possible that the people are confusing the State with the Federal Government which followed, for a number of years, the practice of distributing free garden seed through the United States Department of Agriculture and the Senators and Congressmen. This practice has long since been discontinued.

Undoubtedly, county relief agencies will be able this year to provide the necessary garden seed for all worthy cases. The Department is, therefore, referring all inquirers to their local relief boards.

Radio Talks Give Housewives Timely Marketing Advice

Weekly radio talks prepared and given by the bureau of markets, are proving helpful to both producers and consumers, reports received by the State Department of Agriculture, indicate.

Under the title of "Marketing Hints to Housewives," timely information is broadcast regarding the best foods in seasonal supply. Stations using this weekly material are WPEN, Philadelphia; WHP, Harrisburg; WQAN, Scranton; and WBRE, Wilkes-Barre, beside occasional use by others. The object of these talks is to tell consumers the best "buy" on the market, how to determine quality in purchasing, and other similar information of interest and value to the housewife. Some of the talks which have been broadcast, cover apples, peaches, grapes, cherries, potatoes, tomatoes, cabbage, milk, mushrooms, eggs, dressed poultry, honey and maple syrup.

The Bureau will gladly send copies of these talks to all radio stations in the State which request them, George A. Stuart, director of the Bureau, states.

Farm Show Winners Receive Prize Money

Hundreds of farmers in all sections of the Commonwealth are now receiving ribbons and checks for winning prizes in the competitive departments of the recent State Farm Show, according to John H. Light, director.

The ribbons and checks are being mailed in lots to the county farm agents and are then distributed from these local offices.

Due to the record number of prize winners, almost 9,000 ribbons were required this year. In addition to ribbons and cash, a number of medals and diplomas have or will soon be, sent out.

PENNSYLVANIA OFFICIAL EGG LAYING CONTEST

TEN HIGH PENS TO MARCH 1ST, WITH MONTHLY RANK

Breed	Owner	Rank Nov.1	Rank Dec.1	Rank Jan.1	Rank Feb.1	Rank Mar.1	Points To Date	Eggs To Date
S.C.W.L.	Guy A. Leader	*	6	3	2	1	1227.75	1201
S.C.W.L.	J. A. Hanson	3	1	1	1	2	1214.70	1240
S.C.W.L.	Bair's Poultry Farm ..	9	3	2	3	3	1178.25	1136
S.C.W.L.	Ben W. Jacobs	2	4	5	4	4	1156.65	1207
S.C.W.L.	Taylor Bros. (Pen 52) .	*	8	6	5	5	1146.20	1157
S.C.W.L.	Kauder's Leghorns	6	5	8	6	6	1139.15	1116
S.C.W.L.	W. A. Seidel	*	*	*	8	7	1123.60	1207
S.C.W.L.	Co-op. Breed. & H. Co.	*	*	*	9	8	1119.80	1122
S.C.W.L.	Jos. H. Suppan	4	9	10	10	9	1106.75	1150
S.C.W.L.	Taylor Bros. (Pen. 53).	*	*	*	*	10	1096.95	1151

* Not in first ten.

PRODUCTION RECORD TO MARCH 1ST, FOR ENTIRE CONTEST

Month	Per Cent Production	Total Points	Total Eggs	Points Per Bird	Eggs Per Bird	Average Egg Wt. per Doz.
October	60.80	15,980.50	18,067	16.47	18.63	21.7
November	65.82	17,727.50	19,153	18.28	19.75	22.5
December	62.52	18,214.45	18,753	18.83	19.38	23.4
January	67.89	20,313.00	20,319	21.04	21.05	24.0
February	70.85	19,402.85	19,075	20.19	19.85	24.3
To Date	62.37	87,573.60	91,066	90.57	94.18	23.2

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PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

Entered as Second-class Matter, June 23, 1909, at the Post Office at Harrisburg, Pa., under Act of Congress, June 6, 1900.

John A. McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture — George F. Johnson, Editor

Vol. 18 — Harrisburg, Pa., March 30, 1933 — No. 11

Local Meat Supply Improves As State Checks On Conditions

Sources of unwholesome meat and meat food products are being eliminated rapidly from the Commonwealth under a statewide system of inspection which covers local supplies and does not overlap or duplicate the Federal inspection carried on in the large packing establishments, or municipal meat inspections, a report from the bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, indicates.

Meat hygiene officials of the Bureau are busy throughout the year inspecting slaughter houses, carcasses and meats. So far this year, 1,630 slaughter houses, 12,193 carcasses, 1,600,000 organs and 2,600,000 pounds of meat have been inspected. While several very serious cases of badly diseased carcasses were found on sale and several filthy slaughter houses were discovered in operation and the proprietors prosecuted, the general conditions throughout the State are improved. The report shows only fifteen of the slaughter houses have been found defective during the first two months this year.

Much of the meat and meat products come from the large packing establishments which have careful Federal inspection of animals when slaughtered. The enforcement of the State meat hygiene law concerns the numerous small slaughter houses, each of which may not be the source of great quantities of meat but are nevertheless important from the standpoint of protecting the public health.

While the greater portion of slaughter house proprietors are interested in giving the public a clean, wholesome product, an unscrupulous butcher is occasionally found who is so unprincipled that he will maintain a filthy plant and knowingly sell diseased meats. Such a butcher is prosecuted at once and unless he changes his methods, is forced to discontinue business.

A valuable feature of this work, is that it enables the bureau of animal industry to trace sources of disease in Pennsylvania herds and flocks before widespread infection occurs.

State Curbs Unethical Commission Practices

The bureau of markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the Department of State, has successfully curbed unethical trade practices of two Philadelphia commission agents—James Reid and William C. Marchant—who were alleged to have defrauded turkey growers in at least four mid-western States. Charges of conducting a business under a fictitious name without public registration as required by law, were brought against them. They plead guilty and were sentenced by the court to pay costs and to remain on probation for two years, reporting their whereabouts to the court monthly.

A complete statement of this interesting case is given by the Bureau, as follows:

The charge against Messrs. Reid and Marchant was brought by the Bureau as the result of an investigation of the activities of this firm made on November 15th, at the request of North Dakota turkey shippers who suspected the men operating under the name of Philadelphia Turkey Exchange to be the same individuals who conducted a poultry commission business at Philadelphia in 1931 under the names of "Reid and Marchant" and "Penn Poultry Company." In January 1932, numerous complaints were received by the bureau of markets from turkey producers in Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Kansas against "Reid and Marchant" and the "Penn Poultry Company" alleging short returns, payments far below the market and other fraudulent practices. In the midst of the investigation being made by the Pennsylvania and United States Departments of Agriculture of these charges, Reid and Marchant and the Penn Poultry Company suspended business early in February 1932, cancelled their fictitious name registration, and disappeared from the Dock Street Market entirely.

On November 15, 1932, Messrs. Reid and Marchant were found by bureau of markets representatives to be conducting business at 207 Callowhill Street, Philadelphia, Pa., under the name of "Philadelphia Turkey Exchange" and soliciting business on greatly exaggerated forecasts of prices for the Thanksgiving Day market. Inquiry at the Secretary of Commonwealth's office revealed the fact that the name of the Philadelphia Turkey Exchange was not registered as a fictitious name or as a domestic or foreign corporation. Because of the complaints received against the owners of the business early in 1932, when they were operating as "Reid & Marchant" and "Penn Poultry Company," the Department of Agriculture determined to bring about the arrest of these individuals. However, before process was served Messrs. Reid & Marchant registered the fictitious name of "Philadelphia Turkey Exchange" on November 25. Nevertheless, the Department of Agriculture cooperating with the Department of State, effected the arrest on the grounds that Reid & Marchant were doing business for three weeks under a fictitious name without publicly revealing their identity, as required by law.

In view of the facts that Reid & Marchant subsequently registered their fictitious name, that they conducted business on an apparently honest basis during the 1932 Thanksgiving and Christmas season, and that they plead guilty and are now out of business, the Court sentenced them to pay costs of the trial and placed each man on probation for a period of two years.

State Leads Others In Canning Industry

In addition to having more direct market outlets than any other State, Pennsylvania has a fruit and vegetable canning industry equalled by few, the State bureau of markets reveals.

Pennsylvania stands first in the canning of mushrooms. Canned apples and apple products produced here are surpassed in quantity only by those from the States of Washington and New York. Sour cherries, grape juice, tomato juice, catsup, chile sauce, peas, corn, lima beans, whole tomatoes and stringless beans are also canned in large volume. The quality of the Pennsylvania canned goods is such that Bureau officials highly recommend Pennsylvania canned foods to housewives when making purchases.

Pennsylvania hand-packed tomatoes are especially famous for flavor, for full red ripe color and for delicious solid tomato meat, they explain. Most of the tomatoes grown in the State for canning purposes or to be used in the manufacture of tomato juice, are examined by bureau of markets inspectors when delivered to the canning plants by the farmers. Loads of poor quality are not accepted and only the sound tomatoes are allowed to go into the cans. Similar inspection on other crops which are packed in Pennsylvania, is helping greatly to give the consumer higher quality canned foods and is also aiding farmers in their efforts to produce canning crops of better quality.

Pa. Consumers Buy Fewer Western Apples

A decided shift from western apples to the use of the Pennsylvania-grown product has been taking place here during recent years, according to a report from the bureau of markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. Philadelphia and Pittsburgh together used only 1,321 carloads of Pacific Coast apples in 1932, compared with 2,142 carloads in 1931, a decrease of nearly 40 per cent. The railroad records show even greater decreases in the smaller Pennsylvania cities so that it is believed only about one quarter as many western apples are now being used by Pennsylvania consumers as were used five years ago.

This marked shift in preference for Pennsylvania fruit is due to an increased production of high quality apples in this State, particularly in orchards within short trucking distance of the larger markets, it is explained. Furthermore, the Keystone State growers are grading and packing to higher standards than formerly and the consumers are becoming aware of the superior quality of Pennsylvania fruit when well graded, uniformly sized and honestly packed. State marketing officials say that it is becoming more difficult each year for growers in distant states to market apples profitably in Pennsylvania cities in any but short crop years.

State Leads In Control of Serious Cattle Disease

That Pennsylvania has been a leader among all States in the campaign to eradicate Bang (bovine abortion) disease in cattle is pointed out by officials of the bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Pennsylvania, with a total of 828 herds certified as Bang-disease free on January 1, 1933, headed the list of states in the number of herds in which the program had been conducted. Up to that time, a total of 2,102 State herds were operating under the Pennsylvania plan and 6,202 herds in the State had been blood tested. The Pennsylvania plan for the control of this disease, adopted in 1921, has been followed in whole or in part by 32 states and several foreign countries.

The officials declare that eradication of Bang disease is a matter of economy to the dairyman as the disease causes reduction in the milk flow and loss of calves through contagious abortion.

Farmers Expect To Reduce Acreage Of Many Crops

If farmers carry out their planting intentions this year as reported to the State and Federal Departments of Agriculture, Pennsylvania will have the largest acreage of barley on record, the smallest acreage of potatoes since 1899, and the lowest acreage of hay since 1876.

The prospective acreage in oats, while approximately the same as for each of the past three years, is only half as much as was planted to the crop in Civil War days. The indicated corn plantings will be about twenty per cent less than the acreage growing corn during the World War years.

If over-production has been a contributor to present economic depression, it appears that farmers throughout the country will do their best this year to correct the condition. Present information indicates that the acreage for all wheat harvested in the United States this year will be from five to ten per cent below the acreage harvested last year. The oats acreage throughout the country will likely be approximately three per cent less than the acreage harvested in 1932. The acreage of potatoes for harvest this season will probably be at least five per cent smaller than a year ago. Decreases in the acreages of these crops will be partially offset by increases in tobacco, hay, grain sorghums and soybeans, but the acreage in principal crops other than cotton for the entire country may fall below last year's total by some nine million acres, or three per cent.

The object of the Government's intentions-to-plant report at this time is to give Pennsylvania farmers a general indication of what other farmers in the State and country as a whole are expecting to do this year. A report giving crop acreage actually planted, will be issued early in July.

PH 1.24/4

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WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

Entered as Second-class Matter, June 23, 1909, at the Post Office at Harrisburg, Pa., under Act of Congress, June 6, 1900.

John A. McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture — George F. Johnson, Editor

Vol. 18 — Harrisburg, Pa., April 6, 1933 — No. 12

Pennsylvania Garden Spots Take High Rank When Compared To Others

How do the best agricultural sections of Pennsylvania compare with the best farming areas in other parts of the country?

This question was raised recently when Federal census officials released their statistics on the fifty leading agricultural counties in the United States.

With the exception of California, no State had more counties on this list than Pennsylvania, according to the State Department of Agriculture. Lancaster placed ninth; York, nineteenth; Chester, thirty-second; and Berks, thirty-eighth. The ranking was based upon the combined value of crops and livestock products produced in 1929.

A study of additional census data on fifteen of these leading counties in as many different States from Maine to Washington and from Arizona to Florida, reveals many interesting facts when compared to corresponding data for the four leading counties in this State.

For example, Pennsylvania's "garden spots" have more farm homes with electricity and running water, more farms on hard-surfaced roads, less farm tenancy, less mortgage debt per acre, and less taxes per acre, than the average of the fifteen other counties which make up "garden spots" throughout the United States.

Taxes paid per acre of land in farms averaged $1.91 in Lancaster, York, Chester and Berks Counties compared to $3.05 in the out-of-State counties studied. Furthermore, these same four counties had thirty per cent of their farms on hard-surfaced roads compared to seventeen per cent in the other important agricultural areas.

Unusual facts revealed by the census figures on these leading counties are: In Los Angeles County, California, farm land was valued at $907 an acre in 1929, the average mortgage was $391 per acre (full owner-operated farms only), and the average tax was $15.50 per acre. In Mississippi's leading county, 96 per cent of the farms were operated by tenants on the plantation system and less than one per cent of the farms were on hard-surfaced roads. In Polk County, Florida, 92 per cent of the products grown on all farms reporting cooperative sales, were sold through cooperative associations. In Pennsylvania only 40 per cent were thus sold.

State's Corn Yield Above U. S. Average

Lancaster with a total crop of 4,590,000 bushels, led all Pennsylvania counties in the production of corn last year, according to county estimates announced by the State Department of Agriculture. The crop in each of eight additional counties—Adams, Cumberland, Franklin, York, Berks, Bucks, Chester and Montgomery—exceeded the million mark. At an average price of 41 cents a bushel, the value of the State's total crop was estimated at $19,038,000.

Pennsylvania had only one out of every 85 acres of corn harvested in the United States in 1932 but produced one out of every 62 bushels of the country's crop, due to the acre yield here being 37 per cent higher than the United States average.

By May 1st, the Department hopes to have published a 32-page bulletin giving for each county the 1932 acreage, yield, production, price and value of all principal crops; the number and value of all classes of livestock; and the amount and value of livestock products.

Requests for any of this information should be addressed to the Department of Agriculture in Harrisburg.

State Leads in Direct Milk Sales

More than one out of every five quarts of milk sold by dairymen in Pennsylvania is retailed by the producers, according to the Federal estimates for 1932. In no other State is so much milk sold direct from the dairy farms to consumers.

Out of 3,343,000,000 pounds of milk sold by Pennsylvania producers last year, 730,000,000 pounds were retailed by the dairymen.

Despite an increase from 852,000 to 877,000 in number of milk cows on farms in 1932 compared to 1931, milk production dropped from 4,439,000,000 to 4,367,000,000 pounds. The amount of the total production used as whole milk or cream on farms where produce increased from 359,000,000 to 380,000,000 pounds while the amount fed to calves and skimmed for sale of butterfat both decreased.

The estimated milk production per cow fell from 5,210 to 4,980 pounds between 1931 and 1932.

Reduce R. R. Rates On Potato Shipments

Substantial reductions in rates charged by railroads for transportation of potatoes, other than sweet, from Pennsylvania to markets in southern states were made on March 14th, according to an announcement by the bureau of markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The new rates represent reductions of from ten to twenty-five per cent and the amounts of reduction range upward from $9.00 per carload to approximately $45.00. The following few examples show the extent to which reductions have taken place:

From:	To Marion, N. C. Old Rate Cents per Cwt.	New Rate Cents per Cwt.
Lancaster, Pa. ..	65	49
Allentown, Pa. ..	65	49
Duncannon, Pa. ..	71	65

From:	To Atlanta, Georgia Old Rate Cents per Cwt.	New Rate Cents per Cwt.
Lancaster, Pa. ..	74	56
Allentown, Pa. ..	74	56
Duncannon, Pa. ..	80	60

Prosecute Dairymen Who Sell Watered Milk to Schools

The Clicquennoi and Sorensen Dairy of Warren, were successfully prosecuted recently for selling "watered" milk to the Glade Township School children, the bureau of foods and chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, reports.

Such attempts to cheat undernourished children by supplying adulterated milk is described by the officials as "especially reprehensible."

"We are making every effort in the enforcement of the food laws, and especially the milk laws," explains Dr. James W. Kellogg, pure foods director, "to protect the public health by making sure that consumers receive milk free from adulteration and up to the legal standard in butterfat and nutritive value."

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products and a two-point decline in

ment of Agriculture.

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

Entered as Second-class Matter, June 28, 1909, at the Post Office at Harrisburg, Pa., under Act of Congress, June 6, 1900.

John A. McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture

George F. Johnson, Editor

Vol. 18 Harrisburg, Pa., April 13, 1933 No. 13

Pennsylvania Near Goal In Fight Against Bovine T. B.

April 16, 1933, marks the tenth year of intensive effort by the bureau of animal industry, State Department of Agriculture, cooperating with Federal and local agencies, to free Pennsylvania herds of bovine tuberculosis and thus remove one of the common sources of human tuberculosis and reduce losses from disease in livestock production.

A fact of historic significance is that the first tuberculin test on a herd of cattle for the control of bovine tuberculosis in America was performed in Pennsylvania at the request of the owner of a large herd of pure bred cattle in Delaware County in March, 1892. This was the beginning of an important health movement which has since spread into practically every community in the Nation.

While individual herd testing had been carried on in the Commonwealth during several decades, not until 1923 was a concerted effort made to test every herd in an entire township or county in order to have tuberculosis-free areas. Just ten years ago, on April 16, initial "area" work started with the testing of all the herds in Mercer County (32 townships), four townships in Crawford County and four townships in Butler County. Mercer County qualified as an accredited County in May 1924, being the first declared free of bovine tuberculosis in the State. Crawford was accredited in Novembe 1924. There are now 50 counties on the accredited list with Franklin as the most recently added.

The movement to eradicate bovine tuberculosis in Pennsylvania can be divided into three periods. First, the period from 1892 to 1919 when the State Livestock Sanitary Board conducted individual herd tests, paying out almost two million dollars in indemnities for reactors; second, the period from 1919 to 1923 when the Federal Government cooperated with the State in individual herd testing; third, the period from 1923 to date, during which the Federal Government has cooperated with the State in both individual and area testing.

Since 1919, a total of 238,713 cattle infected with tuberculosis, 4.3 per cent of all cattle tested, have been removed from Pennsylvania herds. During this same period, $9,318,492.53 of State funds and $5,414,860.58 of Federal funds, or a grand total of $14,733,353.11, has been paid cattle owners for diseased animals.

If the rate of the past few years can be maintained, the Commonwealth will be able to complete the initial testing within the next two years, officials declare. While not the first State, Pennsylvania then will be one of the first of the leading dairy states to have all herds under supervision to aid in the control of one of the most dreaded human diseases, and for the more efficient and economical production of milk.

ACCREDITED COUNTIES WITH YEAR OF FIRST ACCREDITATION

1924. Mercer, Crawford and Jefferson.
1926. Butler, Cameron, Clearfield, Indiana and McKean.
1927. Columbia, Lawrence and Potter.
1928. Elk, Huntingdon, Sullivan, Venango and Warren.
1929. Beaver, Blair, Clarion, Fayette, Forest, Mifflin, Monroe, Susquehanna, Tioga and Union.
1930. Bedford, Bradford, Cambria, Centre, Erie, Fulton, Juniata, Luzerne, Wayne and Wyoming.
1931. Carbon, Clinton, Lycoming, Montour, Somerset and Westmoreland.
1932. Allegheny, Armstrong, Pike, Snyder and Washington.
1933. Greene, Lackawanna and Franklin.

Farm Price Index Remains Unchanged

The index of prices paid farmers for agricultural products remained the same on March 15 as a month previous, according to the monthly price report of the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service.

Slight increases were reported in grain, fruits and vegetables, and chickens and eggs, but these were offset by a three-point drop in dairy products and a two-point decline in the unclassified list.

The following table gives the March 15, prices of important farm products with February 15, 1933 and pre-war comparisons:

Commodity	Mar. 1910-'14	Feb. 1933	Mar. 1933
Eggs per dozen	.258	.133	.134
Butter per lb.	.31	.20	.20
Wheat per bushel	1.00	.55	.57
Buckwheat per bushel	.68	.39	.40
Corn per bushel	.68	.39	.40
Oats per bushel	.48	.26	.28
Potatoes per bushel	.74	.48	.49
Apples per bushel	.89	.70	.75
Beef cattle per 100 lbs.	6.20	4.00	3.90
Hogs per 100 lbs.	8.08	4.00	4.15
Calves per 100 lbs.	8.04	5.40	5.50
Lambs per 100 lbs.	6.56	4.90	4.80
Chickens per lb.	.133	.117	.121
Hay per ton	16.42	9.10	8.90
Wool per lb.	.226	.14	.13
Farm price index			
United States	100	49	50
Grain	100	34	36
Fruits and vegetables	100	57	60
Meat animals	100	53	56
Dairy products	100	62	59
Chickens and eggs	100	57	54
Unclassified	100	44	43
Pennsylvania	100	59	59
Grain	100	56	58
Fruits and vegetables	100	70	72
Meat animals	100	61	61
Dairy products	100	57	54
Chickens and eggs	100	59	60
Unclassified	100	57	55
Prices farmers pay	100	104	103
Farmers purchasing power			
United States	100	47	49
Pennsylvania	100	57	57

Berks Leads State In Oats, Barley

County estimates on the acreage, production, farm price and value of the 1932 oats and barley crops, have been announced by the State Department of Agriculture.

Berks with oats production of 1,126,660 bushels, and a barley yield of 150,420 bushels, led all counties in the Commonwealth in both crops. Somerset had a higher acreage of barley but fell to third position in total output due to low acre yield.

The barley acreage has increased in practically every county of the State during the past two years. In York County, for example, the increase has been more than 100 per cent.

For the first time in several years, the average acre yield of oats in Pennsylvania was lower than the average for the entire country. However, Pennsylvania's acre yield of barley has continued to run higher than that for the United States.

Farmers In Every County Win Prizes At State Farm Show

Every county in Pennsylvania is represented in the list of prize winners at the recent State Farm Show, according to a tabulation just completed in Director Light's office.

There were 2,692 exhibitors in the 21 competitive departments of the Show, and of these, 1,538 won prizes. Farmers in every section of the Commonwealth took a prominent part in the Exhibition. Even Erie County—the most distant from Harrisburg—had 55 exhibitors of whom 30 took premiums. Lancaster led in number of exhibitors and winners, with York second.

The fact that every county had prize-wining exhibits at the Show and most of them had at least fifteen exhibitors on the list, fully demonstrates the statewide character of the Pennsylvania Farm Show, Mr. Light asserts.

The tabulation showing the number of exhibitors and prize winners by counties, follows:

County	Exhibitors	Prize Winners
Adams	31	12
Allegheny	17	12
Armstrong	34	8
Beaver	5	5
Bedford	34	22
Berks	66	31
Blair	17	12
Bradford	28	15
Bucks	82	44
Butler	64	29
Cambria	41	18
Cameron	4	3
Carbon	29	20
Centre	35	19
Chester	105	60
Clarion	17	10
Clearfield	28	13
Clinton	30	23
Columbia	49	16
Crawford	28	14
Cumberland	98	61
Dauphin	122	72
Delaware	20	8
Elk	6	4
Erie	55	30
Fayette	9	7
Forest	13	4
Franklin	73	48
Fulton	3	3
Greene	20	12
Huntingdon	10	8
Indiana	10	7
Jefferson	43	19
Juniata	12	5
Lackawanna	18	10
Lancaster	345	165
Lawrence	11	7
Lebanon	138	75
Lehigh	55	41
Luzerne	18	5
Lycoming	28	21
McKean	9	4
Mercer	26	19
Mifflin	22	16
Monroe	9	6
Montgomery	42	30
Montour	2	2
Northampton	66	46
Northumberland	50	37
Perry	37	21
Philadelphia	15	13
Pike	9	4
Potter	47	30
Schuylkill	36	21
Suyder	10	6
Somerset	49	31
Sullivan	23	19
Susquehanna	25	10
Tioga	24	15
Union	41	38
Venango	8	6
Warren	18	8
Washington	33	20
Wayne	18	9
Westmoreland	15	6
Wyoming	27	14
York	180	109
Total	2,692	1,538

PA 1.24/4

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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John A. McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture

George F. Johnson, Editor

Vol. 18 Harrisburg, Pa., April 20-27, 1933 No. 14

Pennsylvania Cooperates In Nationwide Effort To Limit Plant Pest Spread

The average person thinks of insect spread in terms of natural flight or crawlings of bugs, plant industry officials, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, state. At one time this was the principal means of dissemination and was responsible for the slow spread of many pests, they explain. With modern vehicular transportation, plants are being shipped to all points of the world. In pleasure vehicles alone, quantities of uninspected plants travel long distances, and through this medium many pests have become generally disseminated within a comparatively short time.

To check or prevent the spread of certain injurious pests of ornamental and horticultural plants, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania laid the foundation for supervision of the nursery industry in 1901, at the time when the automobile industry was in its infancy. Since then, revisions to this law provide for the protection of agriculture and horticulture from plant pests new to or not widely disseminated within the State, through means of annual inspection of all nursery stock and by close supervision of those plants offered for sale by non-resident growers. This service assists in preventing the rapid spread of pests, saves the home owner from heavy loss and likewise gives the grower the latest knowledge for the control of these pests in the nursery.

Nursery inspection has developed as the industry expanded, so that today it is one of the important services performed by the bureau of plant industry, State Department of Agriculture, and may be considered as the Pennsylvania unit of a nation-wide project in pest control. Every state in the Union has a similar system and all states recognize and require inspection by the state of origin, thereby protecting the buying public no matter where the stock is grown. This is an important point with residents of Pennsylvania since there are over 300 out-of-State nurseries registered to do business in this Commonwealth, in addition to the 700 resident nurseries. In normal times, Pennsylvania purchases annually over $6,000,000 worth of woody plants alone, and in addition enormous quantities of annual and perennial flowering and other herbacious stock, all of which represent potential risk of spreading pests.

Equitable License Fees Provided By New Feed Law

Changes in the State feeding stuffs law have been made which should encourage the local manufacturing and sale of dairy and poultry feeds, the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, has announced.

An amendment calling for registration fees depending upon tonnage sales, has been enacted into law, effective September 1.

Instead of paying $25 for each brand of feed registered, a fee of five dollars will be required for the registration of each new brand and kind of feeding stuffs registered with the Department. When these new brands, as well as brands previously sold, are registered for 1934, the fees will depend on the amount of tons sold during 1933. For example, if less than 150 tons of any brand is sold it can be again registered for five dollars; if the tonnage sales exceed 150 and are not in excess of 300 tons, then the registration fee will be ten dollars; feeds sold in excess of 300 tons and not in excess of 500 tons, may be re-registered for $15.00, and all brands and kinds of feeds which were sold during 1933 in amounts exceeding 500 tons will cost $25 for re-registration.

In the case, however, of pure wheat bran and pure wheat middlings, corn and oats chop and pure corn meal, heretofore registered and sold under a six dollar license fee, a fee of five dollars will be charged. A manufacturer or importer of mixed feeds may avoid reporting the amount of tons of each feed sold by paying the maximum fee of $25 for each kind or brand of feeding stuffs to be sold in Pennsylvania.

The new registration fees will be in effect September 1, and will not change in any way the feeds already registered with the Department for the current year, nor will it change the amount of fee which will be required to be charged for brands registered before September 1.

Back-to-the-Land Movement Dimishing

The back-to-the-land movement is slowing down, young people are not leaving the farms, and many of those who had left prior to the economic depression have come back, bringing families with them, in the opinion of Federal economic observers.

Fewer city unemployed who have no rural relatives are moving farmward, they say, since it has become increasingly difficult for them to find shelter in rural areas, and especially in rural places near industrial centers.

The setting up of suburban garden plots for the unemployed, by relief agencies in towns and cities, has been another factor in retarding the farm-bound movement of persons who have no country relatives nor farming experience. The greater availability of relief funds in cities as contrasted with rural communities has also slowed down the farmward movement.

The movement toward the farm, however, cannot be looked upon as a permanent economic shift for it is probable that these same people will again go to the city if jobs come back, Secretary of Agriculture, John A. McSparran, states.

Quality Hatching Eggs

Requests for hatching eggs from Pennsylvania certified flocks, which are under the supervision of the State bureau of markets, far exceeded the available supply during the recent months. The demand for Single Comb white leghorn eggs was unusually large.

Report Shows Spring Farm Conditions

A report issued recently by the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service gives many important facts regarding the agricultural conditions as the Spring season opens up throughout the State.

The April 1 condition of both winter wheat and rye is approximately 10 points lower than on the corresponding date a year ago. A winter wheat crop of 15,678,000 bushels is in prospect which, with the exception of last year, would be the smallest crop since 1885.

A short hay crop is anticipated because of the severe freezing and thawing during March and the preceding winter months which caused damage to both old meadows and new grass seedlings in many parts of the State.

The outlook is quite generally favorable for a good peach crop and practically no damage was reported up to April 1 to the apple prospects.

Farm wages are still declining and in many localities, help can be had for board.

Both egg and milk production on April 1, while better than a month previous, were below production as of April 1, 1932.

Farm supplies of both wheat and oats from the 1932 crop are the lowest in four years and only a little more than one-half as much corn was on hand as a year ago.

Excessive rains during March have delayed plowing and farm work.

Explains Why Eggs May Have Darker Yolks In Spring

Frequent requests for explanation of the change in color of egg yolks and whites, are received by the State bureau of markets during the Spring months. Some consumers object to the darker colors and criticize the producer or seller.

The reasons for dark yolks and whites are: First, the hens store up much coloring material during the winter months; Second, succulent spring grass and young weeds are eaten in abundance. The combination of these two factors result in the change in coloring of the contents of the egg. This change does not affect quality or food value, it is emphasized.

It is said that many producers control the production of these so-called "grass-eggs," somewhat by keeping weeds, especially "shephard's purse," out of poultry yards and by limiting the amount of grass available.

New Law Requires More Plant Food In Farm Fertilizers

An amendment to the State Fertilizer Law was passed by the General Assembly and approved by Governor Pinchot recently. It increases the standard of complete fertilizers from 14 to 16 units of total plant foods.

In accordance with this new provision, the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture explains that beginning January 1, 1934, all mixed fertilizers sold in Pennsylvania will be required to contain not less than 16 per cent of total plant food in the form of nitrogen available phosphoric acid or water soluble potash or all of these three constituents.

This amendment is another step forward, Secretary of Agriculture John A. McSparran, states. It requires fertilizer manufacturers to increase the minimum amount of plant food placed in their product and to limit the quantity of filler used. It means more plant food in each sack of fertilizer sold to the farmers of the State. Years ago, there was no limit to the amount of filler that could be used, so that farmers paid exorbitant prices including the freight on much worthless material. Fortunately, this situation no longer prevails.

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John A. McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture

George F. Johnson, Editor

Vol. 18 Harrisburg, Pa., May 4, 1933 No. 15

Uncle Sam Denies Rabbit Promoter Use Of Mail

The United States Post Office Department on April 15, issued a fraud order against the Eastern Rabbitry and Eastern Rabbitries, Inc., New Freedom, Pennsylvania, thus closing the mails to what Postmaster General Farley described as "a scheme for obtaining money by means of false and fraudulent pretenses."

This Federal action confirms the conviction expressed by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture in a Statewide warning more than a year ago, that this buy-back, get-rich-quick plan was a promoter's racket in which nobody should invest hard-earned cash.

According to Solicitor Donnelly of the Post Office Department, Alvin J. Keeny, the principal operator of the Eastern Rabbitry, admitted that the business was recently incorporated as the "Eastern Rabbitries, Inc.," so that he might evade responsibility on complaints arising out of obligations not previously fulfilled.

"In his literature," Donnelly states, "Keeny represents that persons can make from $100 to $175 per year from each doe, and that $25,000 per year can be made from 200 breeders. Mr. Keeny has admitted that he has no basis for these claims.

"The evidence shows that the concerns' guarantee to pay for all shipments within twenty-four hours is false. The concerns are not well established and are not financially responsible. They are not in a position to buy back from breeders all of the rabbits they can raise.

"The large number of complaints received by this Department from persons defrauded in this scheme, show that persons who ship rabbits to these concerns received no pay therefore."

Farmers Exempt From Peddler's Fee When Selling Own Products

The increasing number of complaints against city and borough regulations which set alleged prohibitive fees or other limitations on farmers who come in from the surrounding country to sell their products, prompted Secretary of Agriculture, John A. McSparran, recently to secure a ruling from the State Department of Justice on legal issues involved.

On April 14, Deputy Attorney General James W. Shull, made public his formal opinion to Secretary McSparran in which he said: "Sales by the farmer are often confused with those by hawkers, peddlers, and traveling merchants, who peddle, from house to house, goods, wares and merchandise. The ordinances against this class of salesmen, who are required to procure licenses, run into the hundred throughout the Commonwealth. These regulations are sometimes improperly used to deter the unwary farmer from exercising his right to sell the products which were raised by his own toil upon his own soil."

After a review of numerous court cases, Judge Shull concluded, "The general trend of legislation and adjudications seems to place a ban upon the licensing of persons making sales of their own farm products. Therefore, you are advised that farmers who sell their own products may make such sales in municipalities within the Commonwealth without payment of license fees."

The right of a municipality to charge farmers, especially dairymen and farm butchers, an "inspection fee" which may or may not be fair and reasonable in view of the amount of business done, raises a question which will have to be clarified by legislation or court action, or both.

Must Double Farm Prices To Regain Normal Buying Power

The level of prices paid Pennsylvania farmers for principal products has declined 32 points since October 1931, while the level of prices farmers must pay for commodities purchased has dropped only 18 points, according to the State Department of Agriculture.

In order to restore the Pennsylvania farmer's purchasing power to even the pre-war level, it would be necessary to increase farm prices almost 100 per cent without any increase in the price level of other commodities.

The following table shows the trend in prices since October 1931, when the Pennsylvania monthly index was first computed:

Year and Month	Farm Price Index	Index of Prices Farmers Pay	Farmers Purchasing Power
1931			
October	91	122	75
November	94	120	78
December	89	119	75
1932			
January	79	117	68
February	73	116	63
March	71	114	62
April	70	113	62
May	66	112	59
June	65	110	59
July	69	109	63
August	69	108	64
September	69	108	64
October	72	107	67
November	74	106	70
December	74	105	70
1933			
January	70	105	67
February	59	104	57
March	59	104	57
April	59	100	59

Advises Care To Avoid Lead And Arsenic Poisoning

Careful adherence to recommend spray programs and the application of appropriate spray residue removal methods are advised by the United States Department of Agriculture in order that fruit growers and shippers may avoid prosecution under the Federal food and drugs act.

"Lead is more poisonous than arsenic," it is explained. "Its use under conditions which will leave any residue at time of marketing should be abandoned at the earliest possible moment. This Department and cooperating State agencies are earnestly studying the possibilities of developing effective lead-free spraying materials. Pending the development of such substitutes, protection of the public health demands that lead residues be held to the lowest possible point. Beginning with the 1933 shipping season, fruits shipped within the jurisdiction of the Federal food and drugs act containing lead in excess of 0.014 grain lead(Pb) per pound will be subject to seizure and the shippers to prosecution.

"Those who contemplate using lead arsenate on fruit in 1933 should choose cleaning methods which are efficacious in the removal of lead as well as arsenic. The lead problem should be avoided entirely wherever possible by the choice of spray materials which do not contain lead."

Anemia Appears in Many Swine Herds

Quite a few swine owners in Pennsylvania are suffering the loss of their spring litters due to anemia in sucking pigs, according to swine disease specialists, State bureau of animal industry.

The causes aggravating this condition are overfeeding, lack of exercise due to close housing, and the inability of the pigs to secure clean ground, they explain. The trouble usually appears in pigs two or three weeks old. Apparently healthy individuals suddenly are seized with convulsions and succumb. Owners having such conditions occur in their herds, are advised to consult their local veterinarian.

Careful investigations have developed the fact that this type of anemia can be prevented and controlled by moving sows and pigs to clean ground ten days after farrowing. Should farrowing occur in the season of the year when animals must be housed, a shovelful of clean ground or sod placed daily where the pigs have access to it will assist in maintaining healthy pigs.

Farmward Migration Sets High Record

One of the greatest farmward migrations in the history of this country, has taken place during the past three years, judging from estimates made by the United States bureau of agricultural economics.

For every hundred people living on farms three years ago, an average of seven more have been added since. The total net gain in farm population between January 1, 1930 and January 1, 1933, was 2,073,000. This is two and a half times the entire rural population of Pennsylvania. If the same rate of net gain applies in this State as for the entire country, it means that at least 60,000 more people are living on farms here now than three years ago.

PENNSYLVANIA OFFICIAL EGG LAYING CONTEST

TEN HIGH PENS TO APRIL 1ST, WITH MONTHLY RANK**

Owner	Rank Nov.1	Rank Dec.1	Rank Jan.1	Rank Feb.1	Rank Mar.1	Rank Apr.1	Points To Date	Eggs To Date
Guy A. Leader	*	6	3	2	1	1	1493.80	1463
J. A Hanson	3	1	1	1	2	2	1471.40	1482
Bair's Poultry Farm	9	3	2	3	3	3	1419.65	1365
W. A. Seidel	*	*	*	8	6	4	1408.65	1380
Ben W. Jacobs	2	4	5	4	4	5	1406.90	1451
Taylor Bros.	*	8	6	5	5	6	1394.10	1398
Co-op. Breed. & H. Co.	*	*	*	9	8	7	1377.90	1363
Kauder's Leghorns (Pen 20)	6	5	8	6	7	8	1357.10	1440
Jos. H. Suppan	4	9	10	10	9	9	1340.50	1382
Kauder's Leghorns (Pen 60)	10	*	*	*	*	10	1337.35	1404

* Not in first ten. ** All S. C. W. L. breed.

PRODUCTION RECORD TO APRIL 1ST, FOR ENTIRE CONTEST

Month	Per Cent Production	Total Points	Total Eggs	Points Per Bird	Eggs Per Bird	Average Egg Wt. per Doz.
October	60.08	15,980.50	18,067	16.47	18.63	21.7 oz.
November	65.82	17,727.50	19,153	18.28	19.75	22.5 "
December	62.52	18,214.45	18,753	18.83	19.38	23.4 "
January	67.89	20,313.00	20,319	21.04	21.05	24.0 "
February	70.88	19,402.85	19,075	20.19	19.85	24.3 "
March	69.24	21,014.75	20,522	21.99	21.47	24.5 "
To Date	62.94	107,542.75	110,549	111.44	114.55	23.4 "

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Entered as Second-class Matter, June 28, 1909, at the Post Office at Harrisburg, Pa., under Act of Congress, June 6, 1900.

John A. McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture — George F. Johnson, Editor

Vol. 18 — Harrisburg, Pa., May 11, 1933 — No. 16

Farmers Cooperatives Do $31,000,000 Business Despite Severe Depression

Sales statistics compiled by the bureau of markets, State Department of Agriculture, show that Pennsylvania farmers transacted a total business of $30,836,619 through their cooperative associations in 1932 as compared with $42,717,389 in 1931. Although the sales in 1932 were 27.6 per cent less in value, the volume or tonnage handled by these organizations was nearly as large as in the preceding year. Small declines in the quantities of milk, fruits, vegetables, and wool marketed as well as the tonnage of feed, fertilizer and seed purchased took place, but twice as many head of livestock and ten times as many eggs were marketed by cooperatives last year as the year before.

Volume Continues High

Milk marketing associations, which transact three-fourths of the total farmers' cooperative business in this State, handled 641.615 tons of milk against 688,761 tons in 1931, a decrease of 6.84 per cent. A total of 20,548 tons of fruits and vegetables were sold cooperatively in 1932 compared with 20,663 tons the year before. a decrease of only one-half per cent, but the value of these products was nearly 30 per cent less than in 1931 due chiefly to a decline in the prices of mushrooms and grapes.

Livestock marketing associations sold 12,029 head of livestock for Pennsylvania members in 1932 against 5,616 head the year before, a gain of 114 per cent. Egg marketing organizations handled 893,778 dozens of eggs as compared with 29,334 dozens in 1931, an increase of 956 per cent. The volume of wool marketed in 1932 was 179,511 pounds against 188,035 pounds in 1931, a decrease of 4.53 per cent, and the purchases of farm supplies (feed, fertilizer, seeds, lime and spray materials) dropped from 219,907 tons in 1931 to 210,731 tons in 1932, a decline of 4.17 per cent.

The marketing of farm products comprised 81.68 per cent of the business transacted cooperatively by Pennsylvania farmers in 1932 and the purchasing of farm supplies amounted to 18.32 per cent of the total. The value of milk and milk products sold amounted to $22,968,-218 or 74.48 per cent of the total business; the fruits and vegetables marketed equalled $1,789,101 in value or 5.80 per cent of the total; livestock sales by cooperatives amounted to $168,366 or 0.55 per cent of the whole; egg sales equaled $229,363 or 0.74 per cent of the total and the value of the wool marketed was $32,905 or 0.11 per cent of all sales.

Purchases of farm supplies for producers by cooperative buying organizations amounted to $5,648,-666 in 1932 or 18.32 per cent of the total cooperative business. A glance at the accompanying table shows that eggs were the only product handled by cooperatives in 1932, whose value was greater than in the preceding year. The dollar sales of all other principal products declined sharply but those of eggs increased nearly eight fold because of a more than 10-fold increase in the volume handled by cooperatives. This increase in the cooperative marketing of eggs is due to the growth in size and number of cooperative egg auctions in producing areas of the State which lie nearby large consuming areas.

Membership Gains

At the close of 1932, the total Pennsylvania membership of agricultural cooperatives consisted of 54,410 farmers or 2,026 more than at the end of 1931, a gain of 3.99 per cent. Interstate cooperative associations had a total membership in this State of 43,841 producers at the close of 1932 against 42,673 at the end of the preceding year, an increase of 2.7 per cent. Local associations had 10,569 members on December 31, 1932, as compared with 9,711 members a year before, a gain of 8.9 per cent.

VALUE AND VOLUME OF COMMODITIES SOLD THROUGH COOPERATIVES

	1932			1931		
	Sales	% Total	Volume	Sales	% Total	Volume
Milk and milk products	$22,968,218	74.48	641,615 tons	$32,620,900	76.36	688,761 tons
Fruits and vegetables	1,789,101	5.80	20,548 tons	2,541,462	5.95	20,663 tons
Livestock	168,366	0.55	12,029 head*	235,691	0.55	5,616 head**
Eggs	229,363	0.74	893,778 dozen	29,334	0.07	84,610 dozen
†Wool	32,905	0.11	179,511 lbs.	34,097	0.08	188,035 lbs.
Farm supplies	5,648,666	18.32	210,731 tons	7,255,905	16.99	219,907 tons
	$30,836,619	100.00		$42,717,389	100.00	

* Sheep major part of number of head sold.
** Cattle, principally dairy cattle, major part of number of head sold.
† These figures represent about only 40 per cent of the wool pooled in this State, as the major part of the pooled wool is sold by unincorporated associations.

Declining Price Level Reduces Farm Income

Cash income of $157,395,000 and the utilization of $32,359.000 worth of farm products in the homes on farms where produced during 1932, are indicated by recent Pennsylvania estimates issued by the United States bureau of agricultural economics.

The trend in cash income from Pennsylvania farm production since 1929 is shown as follows: 1929, $297,328,000; 1930, $261,887,000; 1931, $209,884,000; 1932, $157,-395,000. This downward trend has been due largely to the declining price level since the volume of production has not changed greatly.

The farm value of 1932 crops was $105,684,000 and the cash income from crops, $41,551,000. The farm value of livestock production was $139,916,000, yielding a cash income of $115,844,000.

The cash income during 1932 from the various crops, livestock and livestock products was estimated as:

Corn, $684,000; wheat, $2,590,000; oats, $472,000; barley, $20,-000; rye, $144,000; buckwheat, $418,000; tobacco, $3,035,000; hay, $4,793,000; cloverseed, $151,000; timothy seed, $14,000; white potatoes, $6,262,000.

Truck crops, $5,764,000; apples, $4,348,000; peaches, $1,170,000; pears, $135.000; cherries, $222,000; plums and apricots, $70,000; grapes, $307,000; strawberries, $773,000; small fruits, $309,000.

Maple sugar and sirup, $228,000; forest products, $1.191,000; nursery products, $2,226,000; greenhouse products, $6,225,000.

Cattle and calves, $11,251,000; hogs, $3,894,000; sheep and lambs, $765,000; chickens, $9,939,000; chicken eggs, $18,681,000; milk, $70,648,000; wool. $425,000; honey, $241,000.

The foregoing figures do not necessarily reflect the importance of each crop or product in Pennsylvania agriculture since the cash income is attributed to the commodity in which form the product is actually sold. Thus, the Pennsylvania corn crop was valued at $18,500,000, but the direct cash income was only $684,-000, much of the crop being fed to livestock and poultry and thus yielding cash only indirectly.

1139 Birds Make 200-Egg Record

A total of 1,139 certificates for birds making a record of 200 eggs or more during the 1931-1932 season in official record of performance work, have been issued to flock owners by the bureau of markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Of the total number of birds receiving certificates, 16 or 1.40 per cent started production in July; 269 or 23.61 per cent in August; 280 or 24.58 per cent in September; 362 or 31.78 per cent in October; 140 or 12.29 per cent in November and 72 or 6.32 per cent in December.

State Bureau Removed Blister Rust Rules

The white pine blister rust quarantine, established by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture on July 14, 1924, was removed on May 1st, by Secretary of Agriculture John A. McSparran.

Revision of the Federal quarantine making it more adequate under present circumstances, the widespread distribution of the disease in the State, and the apparent ineffectiveness of the State quarantine, are given by Secreary McSparran as the reasons for his action.

Only Slight Change In Price Situation Up to April 15

The principal developments in the Pennsylvania farm price situation between March 15th and April 15th, according to the State Department of Agriculture. were an increase in grain fruit and vegetable prices, and a slight decrease in the index of prices paid by farmers for commodities purchased. A decrease in the poultry and egg price index offset gains in other classes so that the composite index remained unchanged. The purchasing power of farm products gained one point to 59.

On April 15th this year, the first time since the World War, prices of commodities farmers purchase, declined to the pre-war level.

In releasing this price report, the Department emphasizes that it is based upon hundreds of official reports as of April 15th, and does not reflect price changes since that date.

The following table gives the April 15th, prices of important farm products, with March 15, 1933, and pre-war comparisons:

Commodity	April 1910-'14	March 1933	April 1933
Wheat per bushel	1.00	.57	.63
Corn per bushel	.70	.40	.45
Oats per bushel	.50	.28	.31
Barley per bushel	.68	.41	.45
Rye per bushel	.79	.44	.48
Buckwheat per bushel	.69	.40	.42
Potatoes per bushel	.75	.49	.50
Hay per ton	16.85	8.90	9.20
Apples per bushel	.95	.75	.80
Hogs per 100 lbs.	8.28	4.15	4.15
Beef cattle per 100 lbs.	6.46	3.90	4.00
Veal calves per 100 lbs.	7.70	5.50	5.30
Sheep per 100 lbs.	5.16	2.40	2.40
Lambs per 100 lbs.	6.82	4.80	4.85
Milk cows per head	53.40	42.00	42.00
Horses per head	179.00	107.00	110.00
Mules per head	....	110.00	115.00
Chickens per lb.	.138	.121	.126
Butter per lb.	.30	.20	.20
Butterfat per lb.	....	.17	.18
Eggs per doz.	.180	.134	.123
Wool per lb.	.23	.13	.13
FARM PRICE INDEX			
United States	100	50	53
Grain	100	36	47
Fruits and vegetables	100	60	66
Meat animals	100	56	57
Dairy products	100	59	59
Chickens and eggs	100	54	56
Unclassified	100	43	44
Pennsylvania	100	59	59
Grain	100	58	64
Fruits and vegetables	100	72	75
Meat animals	100	61	61
Dairy products	100	54	54
Chickens and eggs	100	60	57
Unclassified	100	55	57
PRICES FARMERS PAY	100	101	100
FARMERS PURCHASING POWER			
United States	100	50	53
Pennsylvania	100	58	59

PA 1.24/4

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

Entered as Second-class Matter, June 28, 1909, at the Post Office at Harrisburg, Pa., under Act of Congress, June 6, 1900.

John A. McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture

George F. Johnson, Editor

Vol. 18 Harrisburg, Pa., May 18, 1933 No. 17

State's Unique Blueberry Industry Threatened By Destructive Maggot

Blueberry production, one of the most unique enterprises in Pennsylvania, is seriously threatened by a destructive maggot which makes the berries unfit for food.

This announcement comes from the bureau of plant industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, which views the situation as an especially unfortunate one at this time because the industry provides work for thousands of unemployed people. Northeastern Pennsylvania is the second most important blueberry production area of the United States, having an annual crop in excess of 2,000,000 quarts. The area producing the crop in Pennsylvania covers approximately 100,000 acres in Columbia, Luzerne, Lackawanna, Wyoming, Wayne, Sullivan, Pike, Monroe, Carbon and Schuylkill Counties.

The nature of the industry makes it almost impossible to control the blueberry maggot. The production is largely confined to cut-over or forest land, usually owned by coal companies or other concerns not greatly interested in the surface ground. The berries are picked mainly by women, children and unemployed men, without any attention being paid to the ownership of the land. These berries are taken to central points where they are shipped to market. The Federal authorities estimate that about 80,000 crates are shipped each year by express, freight and motor truck from these central points in Pennsylvania.

Since the owners of the land are not particularly interested in the blueberry crop, entomologists explain there is no practical control for the maggot. Where land is privately owned and cultural methods are practiced, the insect is successfully controlled by dusting the fields with calcium arsenate used at the rate of six to seven pounds per acre. This method of control is extensively used in the blueberry fields of Maine.

Wormy blueberries usually show definite signs of infestation by the juice leaking and the surface of the berry sinking in. This makes possible careful grading before the crop is placed on the market. Grading is said to be the only method having any practical value in the control of this insect in Pennsylvania blueberries.

A check-up made by inspectors of the United States Food and Drug Administration in the fall of 1932, showed that official samples had as many as 78 maggots to a quart of berries. Investigations by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture confirmed these findings. As a result, both Federal and State authorities report that they can not approve the sale of berries containing maggots. They advise close grading for the elimination of the wormy berries before marketing.

Legal Bushel Weights

In response to numerous requests, the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture publishes the following compilation of legal bushel weights now in force in the Commonwealth as provided in the Act of July 24, 1913, and subsequent amendments:

	Pounds
Fruit	
Apples	45
Apples, dried	25
Cherries, with stems	56
Cherries, stemmed	64
Cranberries	32
Currants	40
Gooseberries	40
Grapes	48
Peaches	48
Peaches, dried (peeled)	38
Peaches, dried (unpeeled)	33
Pears	50
Plums	64
Quinces	48
Raspberries	48
Strawberries	48
Vegetables	
Beans, dried	60
Beans, castor (shelled)	46
Beets	56
Cabbage	50
Carrots	50
Cucumbers	48
Horseradish	50
Onions	50
Onion sets	28
Parsnips	50
Peas, green (unshelled)	28
Peas, dried	60
Potatoes	60
Potatoes, sweet	54
Rutabagas	60
Spinach	12
Tomatoes	56
Turnips	56
Grain and Grain Feeds	
Barley	48
Bran	20
Buckwheat	48
Corn, shelled	56
Corn, ear (husked)	70
Corn, meal	50
Hominy	60
Oats	32
Rice, rough	45
Rye	56
Rye meal	50
Shorts	20
Spelt	40
Wheat	60
Grasses, Forage, etc.	
Alfalfa seed	60
Blue grass seed	14
Broom corn seed	50
Clover seed	60
Flax seed	56
Hemp seed	44
Herd's grass	45
Hungarian grass seed	50
Kaffir corn	56
Lentils	60
Linseed	56
Millet	50
Orchard grass seed	14
Rape seed	50
Redtop grass seed	14
Sorghum seed	50
Timothy grass seed	45

Disprove Value of Vaccine in Control of Bang's Disease

In an experimental study of the use of vaccine against Bang's disease (Bovine infectious abortion), different experimentors have reported conflicting results, Dr. M. F. Barnes, noted authority on the disease and chief of the laboratory, bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, says in a review of experimental work conducted in this State. The results which have thus far been obtained do not indicate in face of other measures properly executed that Pennsylvania or any other State is justified in advocating the general use of living germs which cause this destructive disease.

Work done officially by the Bureau in the use of the living culture vaccine in 10 different herds situated in 10 different sections of the State would contraindicate its use. In these 10 herds, a total of 275 animals were vaccinated and 250 were left as controls.

After eliminating undesirable animals in both vaccinated and control groups, there were left, which conceived in time to be considered in determining the final results, a total of 187 vaccinated animals and 143 controls. A total of 26.7 per cent of the vaccinated animals aborted while only 24.5 per cent of the controls aborted. This shows a little in favor of the animals which were not vaccinated.

We know of no herd from which Bang's disease has been eradicated by the use of a vaccine. Animals vaccinated with living germs become carriers, and work by certain experimentors has shown that a rather high percentage of them become spreaders. In disease control work, every carrier of the germ causing the disease should properly be considered a spreader.

Potatoes Lead in Cash Income

Pennsylvania potato fields and patches provided a cash income of $6,262,000 and yielded food for the producers' homes valued at $1,908,000, last year, according to recent State and Federal estimates. While the cash income in 1932 was one-third less than in 1929, potatoes continue to lead all crops grown in Pennsylvania, as a direct source of income.

A crop of 21,450,000 bushels was produced on 195,000 acres, an average of 110 bushels per acre. Forty-five years ago, the same acreage produced only 10,600,000 bushels, or 55 bushels per acre. The county-wide average rate of production now seldom falls below the extremely low Statewide average a generation ago. Improved culture, more fertilizer, better seed, and more effective control of insects and disease have increased potato yields more than 100 per cent. Some counties are now producing three times as many potatoes per acre as 50 years ago.

The county estimates of the 1932 potato crop, compiled by the State Department of Agriculture, follow:

County	Production bushels	Value dollars
Adams	104,880	62,930
Allegheny	108,000	62,640
Armstrong	197,880	98,940
Beaver	97,200	49,570
Bedford	259,880	116,950
Berks	826,200	388,310
Blair	180,120	86,460
Bradford	306,360	116,420
Bucks	538,560	247,740
Butler	514,750	257,370
Cambria	528,540	232,560
Cameron	16,660	7,160
Carbon	210,600	103,190
Centre	284,160	127,870
Chester	489,850	240,030
Clarion	189,000	83,160
Clearfield	291,060	133,890
Clinton	149,100	67,100
Columbia	482,460	221,930
Crawford	687,600	233,780
Cumberland	193,120	108,150
Dauphin	232,470	125,530
Delaware	33,120	18,550
Elk	82,820	40,580
Erie	816,340	302,050
Fayette	201,600	106,850
Forest	33,880	12,200
Franklin	236,800	130,240
Fulton	60,520	34,500
Greene	47,200	26,430
Huntingdon	100,890	53,470
Indiana	303,150	133,890
Jefferson	364,420	160,340
Juniata	135,360	69,030
Lackawanna	264,100	137,330
Lancaster	1,250,540	600,260
Lawrence	175,000	80,500
Lebanon	353,330	166,070
Lehigh	1,475,000	604,750
Luzerne	550,200	258,590
Lycoming	325,380	133,410
McKean	101,840	35,640
Mercer	457,200	173,740
Mifflin	96,900	48,450
Monroe	107,690	49,540
Montgomery	404,150	218,240
Montour	32,940	14,820
Northampton	783,200	368,100
Northumberland	190,080	91,240
Perry	72,960	35,020
Philadelphia	32,800	20,010
Pike	21,360	10,890
Potter	519,870	145,560
Schuylkill	764,400	382,200
Snyder	129,980	63,690
Somerset	1,364,880	518,650
Sullivan	69,000	27,600
Susquehanna	259,420	108,960
Tioga	237,000	73,470
Union	110,160	50,670
Venango	164,560	69,120
Warren	174,930	62,970
Washington	92,400	59,140
Wayne	223,780	107,410
Westmoreland	222,460	117,900
Wyoming	142,500	61,280
York	975,440	497,470
Total	21,450,000	9,652,000

PA 1.24/4

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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Entered as Second-class Matter, June 28, 1909, at the Post Office at Harrisburg, Pa., under Act of Congress, June 6, 1900.

John A. McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture

George F. Johnson, Editor

Vol. 18 Harrisburg, Pa., May 25, 1933 No. 18

Hay Continues As State's Most Valuable Field Crop

The most valuable crop grown in Pennsylvania through both depression and drought has been hay, according to the State Department of Agriculture. The total value of the crop last year was $24,000,000 being three and a half times the value of potatoes and almost one and a half times the value of corn.

Since most of the hay is fed to livestock on farms where produced, direct cash income from hay is less than that from potatoes but even so the hay fields bring in as much cash as the apple orchards which provide in themselves an outstanding enterprise.

Pennsylvania is one of the ten greatest hay producing states, the crop last year amounting to 2,605,000 tons.

While the acreage producing hay has been reduced to the lowest in forty years, higher yields and better quality crops are being produced in recent years, the Department reports. Clover, either alone or mixed with timothy, and other legume hays are now being more generally grown.

The twenty leading counties in order of their hay production are: Bradford, Susquehanna, Tioga, Crawford, Lancaster, Erie, Wayne, Chester, Washington, Berks, York, Mercer, Somerset, Westmoreland, Butler, Bucks, Franklin, Clarion, Potter, and Cumberland.

Bargain Chicks May Prove Disappointing

Baby chicks coming from accredited flocks in Pennsylvania cost considerably more to produce than the ordinary chick and therefore can not be sold at ridiculously low prices, poultry specialists of the bureau of markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, state in a warning to buyers to beware of cheap, so-called "accredited" chicks.

Poultry officials explain that under the Pennsylvania plan, "accredited" means that every hen in the flock has successfully passed two consecutive clean blood tests for pullorum disease (bacillary white diarrhea), in addition to being carefully culled according to standard specifications. The joker in the situation is that in some of the midwestern states, "accredited" means the breeding flocks have been culled for production qualities but have not been blood tested for disease. Consequently, a cheap "accredited" chick can be produced. State officials, therefore, advise buyers to determine definitely the source of the chicks before purchases are made.

Pa. Takes Higher Rank In Agriculture

The relatively favorable situation of Pennsylvania, in the marketing of agricultural products as reflected in cash income was never illustrated better than during the past four years, according to the State Department of Agriculture.

In 1929, this Commonwealth ranked thirteenth among all the states in cash income; in 1930, twelfth; in 1931, eleventh; and in 1932, eighth. The seven states which still outrank Pennsylvania, are, in order of rank: California, Texas, Iowa, Illinois, New York, Minnesota and Wisconsin. This means that since the business depression started in 1929, Pennsylvania, in spite of a 47 percent reduction of income, has overtaken Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Indiana and Ohio, in amount of cash realized from farming.

State Stands Fourth In Maple Production

Pennsylvania was one of the four leading states in the production of maple products during the 1933 season, according to estimates announced by the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service. These four states, with their production in terms of pounds of maple sugar are: Vermont, 5,554,000; New York, 5,164,000; Ohio, 3,282,000; and Pennsylvania, 1,780,000.

Approximately the same number of trees were tapped in Pennsylvania this year as in 1932 but 45,000 more gallons of syrup were made. The amount of sugar produced was 34,000 pounds less than last year.

According to reports from producers and dealers, the 1933 maple products season in Pennsylvania averaged five weeks, a half week longer than in 1932. Prices for both syrup and sugar have been reduced sharply, syrup bringing on the average only $1.20 per gallon and sugar 15 cents a pound.

The importance of maple products in Pennsylvania agriculture is indicated by farm income estimates which show that on the average, the cash income from maple products last year was one-third as much as that from corn and one-half as much as that from wool.

The counties which contributed most to the industry in the Commonwealth are: Somerset, Crawford, Erie and Tioga.

Reduce Rates On Egg Shipments From 300 State Points

A reduction in express rates on egg shipments from more than 300 points in southeastern Pennsylvania, has been announced by the Railway Express, according to the bureau of markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. This is in addition to 200 shipping points in northern, central and northeastern Pennsylvania, to which reduced rates were applied three months ago. These rates which represent a fifty percent cut from previous charges, apply on all egg shipments to New York City.

The latest announcement includes all points having railroad connections in southeastern Pennsylvania as far west as Huntingdon and north to Lock Haven and Williamsport. Poultrymen are advised to consult local express agents or write to the State Bureau of Markets, Harrisburg, for details.

Tent Caterpillar Reported Numerous

The apple tree tent caterpillar is numerous over most of the eastern half of Pennsylvania this Spring, according to observations of State entomologists. They report that the insect has apparently survived the winter in unusual numbers. Since the favorite food plants are apple and wild cherry and a few other related plants, considerable damage is anticipated, unless control measures are undertaken.

In unsprayed apple orchards the insects will strip all the leaves from many of the trees. The same will be true of certain unsprayed shade trees. In orchards where arsenate of lead is used for the control of codling moth and other orchard insects, the tent caterpillars are not troublesome.

The best remedy, plant industry officials say, for trees which are so located that spraying is impractical is that of crushing the nests merely by wiping them out with the hands. This work should be done while the caterpillars are in the nests which is usually on cool, wet days. Sometimes burning of the nest is practiced. This is not recommended because many of the caterpillars escape and damage may be done to valuable trees by the burning. In neighborhoods where wild cherry is growing more or less as a weed, it will be advantageous to cut down these trees since they are favorite food plants and serve as reservoirs for the pollution of the neighborhood.

Arsenate of lead when used as a spray should be used at the rate of 1½ pounds to 50 gallons of water; or, it may be used as a dust, using 1½ pounds of the arsenate to 8½ pounds of hydrated lime. Usually one application of the spray or dust, if thoroughly made is sufficient for control.

PENNSYLVANIA OFFICIAL EGG LAYING CONTEST

TEN HIGH PENS TO MAY 1ST, WITH MONTHLY RANK**

Owner	RANK Nov.1	Dec.1	Jan.1	Feb.1	Mar.1	Apr.1	May 1	Points To Date	Eggs To Date
Guy A. Leader	*	6	3	2	1	1	1	1761.05	1715
J. A. Hanson	3	1	1	1	2	2	2	1719.15	1715
W. A. Seidel	*	*	*	8	6	4	3	1649.65	1591
Ben W. Jacobs	2	4	5	4	4	5	4	1647.70	1694
Bair's Poultry Farm	9	3	2	3	3	3	5	1638.35	1571
Taylor Bros. (Pen 52)	*	8	6	5	5	6	6	1638.25	1629
Co-op. Breed. & H. Co.	*	*	*	9	8	7	7	1615.70	1583
Kauder's Leghorns (Pen 20)	6	5	8	6	7	8	8	1585.75	1667
Taylor Bros. (Pen 53)	*	*	*	*	10	*	9	1557.85	1611
Jos. H. Suppan	4	9	10	10	9	9	10	1553.25	1580

* Not in first ten.
** All S. C. W. L. breed.

PRODUCTION RECORD TO MAY 1ST, FOR ENTIRE CONTEST

Month	Percent Production	Total Points	Total Eggs	Points Per Bird	Eggs Per Bird	Egg Wt. per Doz.
October	60.08	15,980.50	18,067	16.47	18.63	21.7 oz.
November	65.82	17,727.50	19,153	18.28	19.75	22.5 "
December	62.52	18,214.45	18,753	18.83	19.38	23.4 "
January	67.89	20,313.00	20,319	21.04	21.05	24.0 "
February	70.88	19,402.85	19,075	20.19	19.85	24.3 "
March	69.24	21,014.75	20,522	21.99	21.47	24.5 "
April	65.80	19,291.20	18,680	20.38	19.74	24.7 "
To Date	62.89	125,957.95	128,325	130.88	133.34	23.6 "

PA 1.24/4

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Vol. 18, no. 19 - no. 20, 1933

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

Entered as Second-class Matter, June 23, 1909, at the Post Office at Harrisburg, Pa., under Act of Congress, June 6, 1900.

John A. McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture — George F. Johnson, Editor

Vol. 18 — Harrisburg, Pa., June 22, 1933 — No. 21

New Ice Cream Law Gives Public Protection

Improved production methods and better quality products are expected from the State's new ice cream law recently approved by Governor Pinchot, according to pure food officials of the State Department of Agriculture.

Pennsylvania, the leading ice cream producing and consuming state in the Union, has had a law regulating this industry since 1909 but this old law and its subsequent amendments had become inadequate in giving the public complete protection, the officials explain in a statement giving full information on the new Act.

"This law gives specific and clear cut definitions and standards for ice cream, sherbet and ice, provides for sanitary operation of all ice cream plants and requires a license fee to be paid by each plant for each calendar year based on the number of gallons produced.

Ice Cream Defined

"The definitions and standards for ice cream include that the method of freezing shall be by the agitation process, that the product contains more than five percent by weight of total milk solids and shall contain not less than ten percent of butterfat in the case of plain ice creams and eight percent of butterfat for fruit and nut ice creams. So-called frozen custard or custard ice cream is required to conform to the same standards of butterfat as plain ice cream and to contain not less than five dozen egg yolks or equivalent to each ninety pounds of the finished product. Sherbet is defined as a frozen, sweetened, fruit flavored product containing five percent or less by weight of total milk solids and not less than thirty-five hundredths of one percent of fruit acids and ice is required to be composed of sweetened fruit flavored products frozen in a similar manner as ice cream, containing no milk solids whatsoever and not less than thirty-five hundredths of one percent of fruit acids. The sale of imitation ice cream which does not conform to the foregoing standard is prohibited.

"All ice cream plants on July 1, 1933 will be required to obtain a license from the State Department of Agriculture. The basis of the fee is on the number of gallons of ice cream produced annually. A plant producing not in excess of 100,000 gallons, $10; 100,000 to 250,000 gallons, $50; and in excess of 250,000 gallons, $100. For the balance of the current year, 1933, the fees are fixed at one-half of the annual rate

"In addition all ice cream, sherbet and ice are required to be registered by each plant obtaining a license. Therefore, all ice cream plants located outside of Pennsylvania will also be required to obtain a license from the Department before they can sell their frozen products within the Commonwealth. These license fees will not be required to be paid by such establishments as hotels, dining rooms and boarding houses where the products are produced and consumed only on the premises; by social, fraternal, charitable, educational, religious and beneficial organizations, nor by farmers producing ice cream from their own farm products.

Sanitary Methods Required

"The important feature of the new law is that from July 1, 1933 all plants will be required to be operated in a sanitary manner and with strict regard for the purity and wholesomeness of the finished product. Furthermore, the health and personal habits of the employes of such plants must conform to recognized standards and be conducive to sanitary methods of procedure. All equipment in such plants will be required to be thoroughly sterilized.

"The Department is preparing forms for the licensing of ice cream plants and arranging for sanitary inspections as fast as the work can be accomplished. It is believed that this new law will tend to materially improve ice cream production methods throughout the Commonwealth and be conducive to better quality products being offered the public."

The State Flower Of Pennsylvania

By E. M. Gress
State Botanist

Pennsylvania was the last State in the Union to adopt an official state flower. For the past quarter of a century nearly every General Assembly considered one or more bills which named some flower as the state flower, but every one met with opposition and none became law.

The recent General Assembly laid on Governor Pinchot's desk two bills and left it to him to make the choice. The one bill designated the azalea and the other, the mountain laurel. The Governor signed the bill making the American mountain laurel the State flower of Pennsylvania.

The mountain laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*) is one of the most popular shrubs in eastern United States and it is indeed a splendid representative of Pennsylvania's many beautiful flowers. The mountain laurel has a rather wide distribution in eastern North America. It extends from New Brunswick southward, generally along the mountains, to Florida and westward to Arkansas. In the North it is not a large shrub. In Pennsylvania it may attain a height of fifteen feet but in the South shrubs forty feet high with a stem diameter of twenty inches may be found.

Perhaps no flower is more beautiful in symmetry, color and design than is that of the mountain laurel. On the inner surface of the cup-shaped corolla are ten dark colored pockets into which the anthers of the ten stamens fit snugly. The outwardly bent filaments of these stamens are under a spring-like tension until the anthers are set free from the pockets by the visiting insect as he alights upon the flower in search of the nectar which the flower abundantly secretes. When the anther is released from the pocket the filament quickly bends inward with a very quick, trigger-like motion the anther is thrust toward the center of the flower, where it strikes the hairy insect and dusts it with pollen, which is carried to the stigma of another flower, thus producing cross-pollination.

Laurel Poisoning

Mountain laurel is listed as a medicinal plant, but it should never be used as such without the advice of a physician because it contains a poison which causes the death of horses, cattle, sheep and even human beings. A case is reported where six trained goats in the Philadelphia Dime Museum died from eating the laurel leaves used for decorating the stage. Children are sometimes poisoned by eating the leaves in mistake for those of wintergreen. Cattle and horses are sometimes poisoned by eating the leaves from shrubs growing in pastures or along driveways. Calves and young cattle are more likely to be poisoned than older cattle which seem not to be so likely to eat the plant.

The symptoms from laurel poisoning are nausea with vomiting, frothing at the mouth, depression and weakness shown by an unsteady gait or inability to stand, irregular breathing and finally drowsiness, stupor and death. When the symptoms begin to show it is usually too late to do much in the way of remedial treatment. Anything that will aid in eliminating the poison from the stomach will be of some benefit. A physician should be called as quickly as possible.

Livestock should be kept away from the plants especially in the spring when they may be eager to eat almost anything that is green. If laurel has been used for decorating purposes, one should be careful not to throw it where animals are likely to get it. There is also some danger of having it about children, particularly small ones, who like goats are prone to try to eat anything.

All in all, mountain laurel is a very appropriate state flower. The only serious objection to it is its poisonous character if eaten, but perhaps since it has been chosen as the state flower, everybody will become informed as to its poisonous qualities and the result will be less loss of life than before.

County Crop and Livestock Review

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture has published its county crop and livestock review covering 1932. The bulletin carries figures on the following items for each county: Acreage, acre yield, total production, unit value, and total value of principal crops; production, unit value, and total value of important livestock and poultry products; number, unit value, and total value of all classes of livestock; amount used and expenditures for agricultural lime and commercial fertilizer; trend in number of certain farm conveniences and equipment on farms; estimated monthly price (statewide) received for important farm products by producers, and estimated gross and cash income (statewide) from farm production by commodities for 1929, 1930, 1931 and 1932.

As a measure of economy, the statistics were greatly condensed, cutting the publication from the usual 80-page size to 32 pages. The cost of the bulletin was reduced more than $500 or 82 percent.

The publication can be secured by addressing a request to the Mailing Room, Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA OFFICIAL EGG LAYING CONTEST
TEN HIGH PENS TO JUNE 1, WITH MONTHLY RANK **

Owner	RANK Nov. 1st	Dec. 1st	Jan. 1st	Feb. 1st	Mar. 1st	Apr. 1st	May 1st	June 1st	Points To Date	Eggs To Date
Guy A. Leader	*	6	3	2	1	1	1	1	2024.25	1961
J. A. Hanson	3	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1983.45	1961
W. A. Seidel	*	*	*	8	6	4	3	3	1900.55	1826
Ben W. Jacobs	2	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	1896.80	1934
Taylor Brothers (Pen 52)	*	8	6	5	5	6	6	5	1879.35	1857
Bair's Poultry Farm	9	3	2	3	3	3	5	6	1872.80	1792
Coop. Breed & H. Co.	*	*	*	9	8	7	7	7	1848.10	1797
Kauder (Pen 20)	6	5	8	6	7	8	8	8	1805.10	1881
Kauder (Pen 60)	10	*	*	*	*	10	*	9	1791.55	1831
Taylor Brothers (Pen 53)	*	*	*	*	10	*	9	10	1782.95	1830

* Not in first ten.
** All S. C. W. L. breed.

PRODUCTION RECORD TO JUNE 1 FOR ENTIRE CONTEST

Month	Percent Production	Total Points	Total Eggs	Points Per Bird	Eggs Per Bird	Egg Wt. per Doz.
October	60.08	15,980.50	18,067	16.47	18.63	21.7 oz.
November	65.82	17,727.50	19,153	18.28	19.75	22.5 "
December	62.52	18,214.45	18,753	18.83	19.38	23.4 "
January	67.89	20,313.00	20,319	21.04	21.05	24.0 "
February	70.88	19,402.85	19,075	20.19	19.85	24.3 "
March	69.24	21,014.75	20,522	21.99	21.47	24.5 "
April	65.80	19,291.20	18,680	20.38	19.74	24.7 "
May	65.01	19,513.55	18,801	20.92	20.15	24.8 "
To Date	62.77	144,616.55	146,231	150.85	152.54	23.8 "

PA1.24/2

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

Entered as Second-class Matter, June 23, 1909, at the Post Office at Harrisburg, Pa., under Act of Congress, June 6, 1900.

John A. McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture

George F. Johnson, Editor

Vol. 18 Harrisburg, Pa., June 29, 1933 No. 22

Millions of Parasites Released In War On Oriental Fruit Moth

Ten years ago a fieldman of the bureau of plant industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, discovered an infestation of the Oriental fruit moth in York County. Since that time this insect has become the most destructive ever encountered by commercial peach growers in the Commonwealth, State entomologists report.

Because of the unusual life history, sprays have been found uneffective in control. For that reason the bureau of plant industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, has been concentrating its efforts in recent years on the establishment of and possibility of artificially rearing parasites in sufficient numbers to curb the menace of the moth.

Work with a minute, dark, knat-like insect called trichogramma as a parasite for the control of the Oriental fruit moth was started five years ago. One difficulty after another was encountered. Securing a satisfactory host for winter rearing the trichogramma in order to greatly multiply its numbers for release in the spring, resulted in many disappointments. First it was found that the eggs of the Angoumois grain moth, a pest of stored grain in the peach growing districts, was useful in this connection. The plan as followed for several years was to rear the grain moths by the thousands and expose their eggs to the adult trichogramma to be parasitized. These grain moth eggs with the fertile eggs of the trichogramma inside were then placed in storage at a temperature of 40 to 50 degrees until time for release in the early summer. Unfortunately so many enemies of the grain moth appeared that the work was greatly handicapped.

The latest development has been the use of bagworm eggs as host for rearing the parasites. Millions of these eggs have been collected. The Boy Scouts at Washington, Pa., did their "good turn" this spring by sending to the bureau a collection of approximately three million bagworm eggs. The work of parasitizing these eggs has been very successful and at least six million parasites have been released in the important peach growing areas during the past month. In addition to this effort, the bureau is cooperating with the Federal Government in establishing colonies of other promising parasites in Pennsylvania.

State officials gain satisfaction from reports which indicate that the fruit moth has been somewhat less severe in recent years. To what extent this is the result of increased work of parasites, is not known.

COUNTIES THAT LEAD

Adams leads in apple production.

Berks leads in raising oats, barley and pears.

Bradford leads in buckwheat, hay and honey; in number of bee hives; and in number of silos.

Bucks leads in truck crops.

Chester leads in greenhouse products including mushrooms, and in number of farm radios.

Erie leads in production of grapes, cherries, plums and small fruits.

Franklin leads in rye.

Fulton leads in growing clover seed.

Greene leads in sheep.

Lancaster leads in corn, wheat, tobacco and milk production; in number of horses and dairy cattle; in use of commercial fertilizer, in number of farm automobiles, motor trucks and tractors; and in number of farms having telephones and electricity.

Lehigh leads in potatoes.

Montgomery leads in nursery products.

Perry leads in producing timothy seed.

Somerset leads in maple products.

Westmoreland leads in amount of lime used on farms.

York leads in production of peaches, farm-made butter, eggs and strawberries, and in number of mules, swine and chickens on farms.

Rabbit Promoter Admits Exaggerating Profits

A. L. Keeny, proprietor of the Eastern Rabbitry, New Freedom, Pa., has signed a stipulation with the federal trade commission agreeing to discontinue false or misleading advertising in connection with his business, according to press reports.

The trade commission's wrath was directed principally against an advertisement used by Keeny which promised $10,000 a year profit from raising rabbits.

The commission said this statement was "exaggerated and misleading in that respondent admits that the gross income of a man working full time raising these rabbits would average $1,800 a year, and that out of this he would have to account for the cost of upkeep, rent or taxes, hutches, feeding, insurance, crating, interest on equipment, etc., in computing his net income."

Keeny's agreement with the commission admits that he has misrepresented the profits to be derived from raising rabbits and he agrees to discontinue the misrepresentations.

Pennsylvania Eggs Sell for Higher Prices

Fancy, Pennsylvania, graded eggs are now selling at State egg auctions from three to seven cents a dozen higher than New York prices, recent reports from auction managers to the State bureau of markets, indicate.

California eggs, once selling in New York at a premium over Pennsylvania eggs, have recently sold for approximately 23 cents a dozen compared to 27 cents a dozen for Pennsylvania "fancy large" eggs at local auctions.

Seasonal conditions have operated against eggs shipped long distances, in favor of Pennsylvania poultrymen who are close to consuming markets and who can supply a fresh, well-graded product.

Takes High Rank In Seed Potatoes

Of the twenty-one states growing certified seed potatoes last year, Pennsylvania ranked twelfth in production and third in average yield per acre, according to a report from the bureau of plant industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. Maine and New York growers exceeded Pennsylvania growers in acre yield by a small margin.

Producing certified seed is a very exacting task and one which potato growers in various parts of the State carry out in cooperation with State agricultural agencies, the report explains. During 1932, 91 growers entered 600 acres for certification and out of this total, 369 acres passed all inspections and produced 103,247 bushels of certified seed. These seed growers have reported an active demand for their product and in many cases the demand exceeded the supply. The seed was of excellent quality and grade, according to pathologists who made the final inspections.

Potato growers who wish to have their fields inspected and certified for seed purposes this year, are requested to make application for this service before July 1. Applications should be addressed to the Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa.

Mercer Leads Way In TB Clean Up

Mercer, the first county in Pennsylvania to have all cattle tested for bovine tuberculosis, recently completed the third triennial retest, according to the State bureau of animal industry. This last retest involved 44,182 cattle in 4,540 herds and was made in April this year, just ten years from the time of the first county-wide test.

Animal industry officials explained that this Mercer County effort illustrates the possibilities in tuberculosis eradication work. The original test showed 839 reactors on 368 premises or 2.5 percent of the cattle population. Each retest has shown a reduction in number of reactors, in number of premises infected and in percentage of infection. The last retest revealed only 63 reactors on 42 premises, or one-tenth of one percent of the total number of cattle tested. In 21 of the 32 townships, not a single reactor was disclosed.

Secretary McSparran says this is doubly encouraging. First, because the State can look forward to a time in the near future when the cost of cleaning up this disease will be reduced to a minimum and second, it is fine for the breeder to feel that if he uses care in replenishing his herd he can be reasonably sure that he can maintain a healthy condition among his cattle with reference to tuberculosis.

PA 124/4

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

Entered as Second-class Matter, June 23, 1909, at the Post Office at Harrisburg, Pa., under Act of Congress, June 6, 1900.

John A. McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture

George F. Johnson, Editor

Vol. 18 Harrisburg, Pa., July 6, 1933 No. 23

Spray 3000 Acres to Control Gipsy Moth Infestation

Three thousand acres of land including wooded areas, towns, cemeteries, etc., have been thoroughly sprayed in portions of Luzerne and Lackawanna Counties, to control the Gipsy moth, according to a report from the bureau of plant industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. The application of this poisonous spray was made by 26 powerful sprayers supplied by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. In some cases the spray solution was pumped over a mile in order to reach all parts of the infestation.

The extent of this spraying task was increased by the fact that all dwellings, tombstones, etc., had to be promptly washed after spraying and all land posted to avoid the poisoning of livestock by eating the sprayed vegetation.

The Gipsy moth worms are ravenous eaters, entomologists explain. It is in this form that the insect does its greatest damage. The worms are most prevalent during June and therefore the importance of applying the poison to vegetation at that time.

Spraying is the second step in the program of control undertaken this year by Federal and State agencies. The first step involved cutting and burning worthless, infested plant growth. More than 1200 acres were included in this clean-up.

Approximately 900 unemployed men have been given work in this project since January 1, this year. Funds were allotted by the State Emergency Relief Board for wages.

Federal Farm Loan Representatives Listed

Hundreds of inquiries are reaching the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture for information on Federal farm loans. Since the Department must refer these inquiries to the Federal Land Bank of Baltimore, or to county representatives of this Bank, a list of local correspondents or secretary-treasurers of national farm loan associations, is published herewith to facilitate farmers in securing information on mortgage problems. Farmers will save time by communicating directly with their local Federal farm loan representative as listed below:

Adams County, C. E. Stahle, Gettysburg; Allegheny County, Henry S. Bepler, 1201 Investment Building, 239 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh; Armstrong County, Geo. H. Burns, Jr., Burns Building, Kittanning, Beaver County, Henry Wilson, Beaver; Bedford County, B. F. Madore, Bedford; Berks County, John W. Forry, 616 Washington Street, Reading; Blair County, John Woodcock, 507 Allegheny Street, Hollidaysburg; Bradford County, A. Carl Fanning, Towanda; Bucks County, Francis G. Meyers, New Britain; Butler County, Edwin W. Humphrey, Butler.

Cambria County, Albert L. O'Connor, Ebensburg; Cameron County, W. E. Shaffer, 145 E. Water Street, Lock Haven, or C. W. Catlin, Port Allegany; Carbon County, Alan S. Loose, Mauch Chunk; Centre County, Miss Hannah Schroyer, Bellefonte; Chester County, Samuel E. Howell, West Chester; Clarion County, Foster M. Mohney, Clarion; Clearfield County, J. A. Frank, 2nd Floor Owens Block, Curwensville; Clinton County, W. E. Shaffer, 145 E. Water Street, Lock Haven; Columbia County, C. W. Dickson, Berwick Sav. & Trust Building, Berwick; Crawford County, Leland J. Culbertson, 286 Chestnut Street, Meadville.

Cumberland County, Theo. T. Weast, Newville; Dauphin County, W. R. Zimmerman, 4th Floor Municipal Building, Harrisburg; Delaware County, Samuel E. Howell, West Chester; Erie County, Thos. W. Spofford, 512-515 Masonic Temple, Erie; Elk County, C. R. Rickard, Box 177, Ridgway; Fayette County, J. L. Snyder, R. D. #2, Connellsville; Forest County, Foster M. Mohney, Clarion; Franklin County, Theo. T. Weast, Newville; Fulton County, Geo. B. Mellott, McConnellsburg; Greene County, Allen A. Iams, Sycamore R. D. #2; Huntingdon County, Chester D. Fetterhoff, Huntingdon.

Indiana County, D. R. Tombs, Indiana Theatre Building, Indiana; Jefferson County, Mrs. Kathryn Hoffman, Brookville; Juniata County, Edgar A. Ulsh, Room 201 Comerford Building, Mifflintown; Lackawanna County, Mrs. Jerome O'Dea Barrett, 308 Connell Building, Scranton; Lancaster County, N. E. Garber, Mt. Joy R. D. #2; Lawrence County, W. W. Stevenson, 6 Dean Block, New Castle; Lebanon County, Saylor F. Hartman, N. Railroad Street, Palmyra R. D. #1; Lehigh County, Francis G. Meyers, New Britain; Luzerne County, E. Dana Sutliff, Shickshinny R. D.; Lycoming County, Walter F. MacVeagh, Muncy R. D. #3.

McKean County, C. W. Catlin, Port Allegany; Mercer County, Joseph J. Weber, Mercer R. D. #1; Mifflin County, Albert Lynch, 15 N. Brown Street, Lewistown; Monroe County, Leo Achterman, 2 North 7th Street, Stroudsburg; Montgomery County, A. R. Krieble, Worcester; Montour County, C. W. Dickson, Berwick Sav. & Trust Building, Berwick; Northampton County, Samuel J. Cooper, Box 45, Portland; Northumberland County, Frank A. Ruhl, Lewisburg, or C. W. Dickson, Berwick Sav. & Trust Building, Berwick; Perry County, Edgar A. Ulsh, Room 201 Comerford Building, Mifflintown; Philadelphia County, Chas. K. Hollowell, 247 S. Juniper Street, Philadelphia; Pike County, Leo Achterman, 2 North 7th Street, Stroudsburg, or A. G. Rutherford, Honesdale.

Potter County, E. M. Elliott, Coudersport; Schuylkill County, Geo. M. Paxson, Pottsville; Snyder County, Frank A. Ruhl, Lewisburg; Somerset County, W. Curtis Truxall, Box 306, Somerset; Sullivan County, A. Carl Fanning, Towanda; Susquehanna County, Edward Little, Montrose; Tioga County, A. Carl Fanning, Towanda; Union County, Frank A. Ruhl, Lewisburg; Venango County, Miss Helen Guyton, Franklin; Warren County, R. Pierson Eaton, Warren Natl. Bank Bldg., Warren.

Washington County, John C. Judson, 9 Court Square Arcade, Washington; Wayne County, A. G. Rutherford, Honesdale; Westmoreland County, John C. Silsley, Greensburg; Wyoming County, Mrs. Emma C. Brunges, 91 West St., Tunkhannock; York County, S. U. G. McCreary, Dillsburg R. D. #5.

New Fertilizer Law Effective September 1

Fertilizer manufacturers selling their products in Pennsylvania have been notified that all brands of mixed fertilizer registered for sale in the State beginning September 1 this year, must contain at least 16 percent of available plant food.

In a review of legislation passed by the 1933 session of the General Assembly approved by Governor Pinchot, the bureau of foods and chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, points out two important changes in the State fertilizer law; First, the units of plant food in mixed fertilizer based on guarantees for nitrogen, available phosphoric acid and water soluble potash, have been increased from 14 to 16 percent; second, the law as amended, no longer requires the guarantee for total phosphoric acid in both mixed and superphosphate (acid phosphate) fertilizers, the guarantee for total phosphoric acid, however, being still required in such fertilizers as untreated or non-processed tankage, bone meal and rock phosphate.

The so-called basic lime phosphates are construed as mixtures composed of two or more ingredients and therefore will come under the 16-unit requirements.

Many states have fertilizer laws in effect requiring no less than 16 units of plant food in mixed fertilizers and it is felt that this is a step forward in Pennsylvania, the chemists explain. Many brands now registered are guaranteed to contain more than 16 units of plant food and therefore it is believed that manufacturers will not be seriously handicapped in arranging to comply with the new requirements.

Farmers are being urged by State officials to buy only high-analysis fertilizers because of their efficiency and economy.

Farm Show Space Being Sold Rapidly

Thousands of square feet of commercial exhibitors' space for the Pennsylvania Farm Show next January 15-19, have been sold with many buyers increasing their space at least 100 percent, John H. Light, Show director, states. A number of exhibitors have signed up who have never taken part in the Exposition before.

The Show premium list for the 23 competitive departments, has also been completed and sent to the printer. Prize money offered this year exceeds $36,700.

Farm Prices Reach Best Level in Months

Prices paid farmers for agricultural products on June 15, reached the highest level since last January, according to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service.

The price jump was featured by wool which increased from a Statewide average of 16 cents to 25 cents between May 15 and June 15. Other products for which price increases were reported include corn, oats, buckwheat, hogs, veal calves, sheep, lambs, horses and butterfat. Slight decreases occurred in wheat, barley, milk cows and mules. The index of dairy products increased from 56 to 60, thus reflecting improvement in fluid milk prices.

The June 15 prices with May 15 and pre-war comparisons follow:

Commodity	June 1910-1914	May 1933	June 1933
Wheat per bushel	.99	.84	.82
Corn per bushel	.74	.53	.56
Oats per bushel	.50	.35	.36
Barley per bushel	.69	.51	.49
Rye per bushel	.80	.56	.56
Buckwheat per bushel	.73	.45	.55
Potatoes per bushel	.79	.55	.55
Hay per ton	16.86	9.60	9.60
Apples per bushel	.98	.90	.90
Hogs per 100 lbs.	7.84	4.35	4.60
Beef Cattle, 100 lbs.	6.66	4.25	4.45
Veal Calves, 100 lbs.	7.84	5.10	5.20
Sheep per 100 lbs.	4.90	2.60	2.70
Lambs per 100 lbs.	7.08	5.60	5.80
Milk cows per head	53.06	45.00	44.00
Horses per head	177.00	112.00	115.00
Mules per head	....	120.00	115.00
Chickens per lb.	.140	.126	.126
Butter per lb.	.26	.21	.21
Butterfat per lb.	....	.21	.22
Eggs per doz.	.20	.131	.131
Wool per lb.	.22	.16	.25
FARM PRICE INDEX	Pre-war base		
United States	100	62	64
Grain	100	62	63
Fruits and vegetables	100	68	72
Meat animals	100	65	66
Dairy products	100	63	65
Chickens and eggs	100	62	55
Unclassified	100	47	48
Pennsylvania	100	64	66
Grain	100	80	81
Fruits and vegetables	100	83	83
Meat animals	100	64	66
Dairy products	100	56	60
Chickens and eggs	100	60	60
Unclassified	100	60.	62
PRICES FARMERS PAY	100	102	103
FARMERS PURCHASING POWER			
United States	100	61	62
Pennsylvania	100	63	64

PA1.24/4

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

Entered as Second-class Matter, June 28, 1909, at the Post Office at Harrisburg, Pa., under Act of Congress, June 6, 1900.

John A. McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture — George F. Johnson, Editor

Vol. 18 — Harrisburg, Pa., July 13, 1933 — No. 24

Estimates Give Interesting Facts On Cash Income From Farm Production, and Amount, By Counties, For 1932

Preliminary estimates showing the total cash return from farm production in the various counties of the State during 1932, have been announced by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. This income, amounting to $156,768,000, represents a 50 percent reduction from the 1929 total.

These estimates show that $17,956,000 or 11.5 percent of the 1932 income came from the sale of field crops which include, in order of "cash" importance: potatoes, hay, wheat, tobacco, corn, oats, buckwheat, cloverseed, rye, barley, and timothy seed.

Fruits contributed $7,334,000 or 4.7 percent to the total, with apples leading, followed by peaches, strawberries, small fruits, grapes, cherries, pears and plums.

Greenhouses, gardens and nurseries, ranking as named, provided cash income amounting to $14,215,000 or 9.1 percent of the total.

The sale of forest products which include timber, maple sirup and maple sugar, brought in cash, approximately $1,419,000 or about one percent of the total.

The largest proportion of the cash income in 1932 came from the sale of dairy products including dairy cattle and veal calves. The total was $77,474,700, almost as much as from all other products combined.

The sale of chickens and eggs provided a revenue of $28,620,000 or 18.2 percent of the aggregate.

Other livestock and livestock products, including beef cattle, hogs, sheep and lambs, wool and honey, accounted for $9,749,300 or 6.2 percent of the 1932 total.

Cash income, obviously, does not tell the complete story because it does not show the contribution of each class of products to living needs in the farm home and to further production on the farm where produced, officials of the Department explain. Thus, field crops in addition to their cash income, contributed $54,156,000 as food, feed, seeds, etc; fruits, $1,748,000; gardens, nurseries, and greenhouses, $6,634,000; forests and woodlots, $2,220,000; dairy cattle, $12,130,300; chickens, $8,211,000; and beef cattle, swine, sheep, horses, mules, and bees, $3,730,700.

Lancaster, Chester, York, Bucks, Berks, Montgomery, Bradford, Erie, Crawford, and Allegheny, in the order named, were the ten leading counties in 1932 agricultural income. Philadelphia with 86 percent of its farm cash coming from gardens, nurseries and greenhouses, is the most specialized of any county. Susquehanna is a close second with 74 percent of its income realized from the sale of dairy products. Lancaster and York are probably the two leading counties in diversity of farm income. Other interesting facts regarding the economic set-up of agriculture in each county can be gleaned from the table below.

ESTIMATED CASH INCOME FROM FARM PRODUCTION IN PENNSYLVANIA, 1932*

County	Cash income 1932	Distribution of Total Cash Income Realized from the Sale of: Field crops	Fruits	Truck, nursery, and greenhouse products	Forest products	Dairy products	Chickens and eggs	Other livestock and livestock products
PENNSYLVANIA	$156,768,000	$17,956,000	$7,334,000	$14,215,000	$1,419,000	$77,474,700	$28,620,000	$9,749,300
		Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
PENNSYLVANIA		11.5	4.7	9.1	.9	49.4	18.2	6.2
Adams	2,860,630	9.1	24.9	4.2	.6	30.7	22.8	7.7
Allegheny	3,795,550	2.6	6.0	43.7	.1	30.3	14.5	2.8
Armstrong	1,526,760	10.4	4.1	2.9	.4	50.9	21.4	9.9
Beaver	1,336,690	7.7	7.3	7.7	.2	52.2	19.3	5.6
Bedford	2,404,910	7.6	4.2	1.0	1.7	64.7	11.0	9.8
Berks	5,624,080	11.9	7.0	4.4	.4	44.8	25.4	6.1
Blair	1,642,090	8.5	7.2	9.9	.5	57.6	11.4	4.9
Bradford	4,801,190	8.2	.9	1.1	1.9	62.4	22.8	2.7
Bucks	6,030,420	8.8	2.5	25.0	.3	35.7	25.3	2.4
Butler	2,470,470	12.8	3.4	5.9	.4	51.4	19.5	6.6
Cambria	1,486,340	17.4	2.8	14.0	.6	43.8	16.7	4.7
Cameron	79,310	6.3	3.2	2.6	2.8	55.7	25.2	4.2
Carbon	601,000	18.7	12.3	5.4	.6	35.1	24.8	3.1
Centre	2,043,230	10.4	3.3	1.1	.6	62.3	14.4	7.9
Chester	8,275,190	5.9	1.8	19.3	.3	60.3	9.8	2.6
Clarion	1,307,150	11.4	1.9	.7	.7	57.8	16.3	11.2
Clearfield	1,172,050	13.9	1.8	3.8	1.1	53.7	17.9	7.8
Clinton	665,840	9.7	6.5	3.9	1.3	57.0	14.7	6.9
Columbia	1,789,760	17.3	8.7	5.2	.9	40.8	20.5	6.6
Crawford	3,989,770	9.0	1.9	3.1	2.5	64.5	13.8	5.2
Cumberland	2,859,750	11.4	4.5	4.9	.3	56.1	14.3	8.5
Dauphin	2,167,950	9.5	5.3	5.5	.3	52.5	18.5	8.4
Delaware	1,416,030	2.7	3.1	48.3	.2	32.0	9.0	4.7
Elk	402,630	11.3	2.4	8.3	.8	49.8	21.7	5.7
Erie	4,315,940	7.9	12.9	13.9	1.6	47.3	12.3	4.1
Fayette	1,680,340	12.6	1.4	7.9	.8	50.7	18.7	7.9
Forest	131,690	12.5	2.5	2.7	2.9	55.4	16.7	7.3
Franklin	3,510,950	9.7	12.3	4.8	.4	49.8	14.5	8.5
Fulton	700,440	9.2	7.4	.5	3.2	48.9	22.0	8.8
Greene	1,524,090	6.5	2.0	.7	.9	40.9	13.0	36.0
Huntingdon	1,344,520	4.5	4.4	1.6	1.5	64.6	14.2	9.2
Indiana	1,851,580	10.7	3.7	3.2	.8	55.6	18.3	7.7
Jefferson	1,288,560	14.4	3.6	7.4	.4	54.2	14.4	5.6
Juniata	1,076,550	7.0	4.8	.5	1.4	55.1	24.9	6.3
Lackawanna	1,589,320	9.7	3.6	18.6	.6	48.9	15.4	3.2
Lancaster	12,531,970	29.8	2.2	5.8	.2	34.4	18.5	9.1
Lawrence	1,742,830	6.7	4.0	5.4	.3	61.4	16.2	6.0
Lebanon	2,179,620	15.7	4.0	2.6	.3	47.4	20.4	9.6
Lehigh	2,117,980	26.2	8.8	5.7	.3	29.5	23.6	5.9
Luzerne	2,152,400	12.2	11.9	20.3	.6	35.3	16.8	2.9
Lycoming	2,247,460	11.6	5.5	8.5	1.8	52.2	14.5	5.9
McKean	800,280	5.9	.5	4.3	2.9	70.4	12.2	3.8
Mercer	2,660,610	8.0	2.5	3.2	1.3	61.6	15.6	7.8
Mifflin	1,107,570	6.9	3.9	3.6	.9	55.0	21.0	8.7
Monroe	937,210	8.6	3.0	20.4	1.2	40.4	22.7	3.7
Montgomery	4,827,870	6.2	3.8	23.8	.1	39.1	24.3	2.7
Montour	518,410	8.4	4.4	1.8	.6	60.1	18.4	6.3
Northampton	2,438,290	19.6	4.1	6.2	.3	40.8	25.3	3.7
Northumberland	1,633,140	11.1	5.7	5.5	.5	47.8	21.3	8.1
Perry	1,317,450	6.8	3.8	.9	1.4	50.4	27.5	9.2
Philadelphia	858,750	2.6	.3	86.0	.1	7.1	3.7	.2
Pike	292,710	3.5	2.9	2.8	3.2	50.9	34.5	2.2
Potter	1,258,870	13.3	.3	.5	4.9	67.4	9.0	4.6
Schuylkill	2,138,170	17.2	9.2	8.2	.7	31.8	27.9	5.0
Snyder	1,134,620	10.3	5.7	2.0	1.1	45.7	27.8	7.4
Somerset	2,935,910	20.9	1.5	3.0	3.7	47.9	13.2	9.8
Sullivan	516,000	11.2	1.7	.2	3.0	60.6	14.0	9.3
Susquehanna	3,696,010	8.3	2.1	.7	1.9	74.0	10.6	2.4
Tioga	3,178,530	9.1	.3	2.0	2.1	73.2	10.1	3.2
Union	1,071,030	10.9	3.3	1.1	.5	62.3	17.2	4.7
Venango	1,052,000	9.5	3.6	5.8	1.5	57.3	15.9	6.4
Warren	1,529,700	7.0	2.1	2.7	3.0	66.4	14.7	4.1
Washington	3,293,500	6.5	2.8	4.3	.4	58.7	13.9	13.4
Wayne	3,266,270	7.2	3.6	.7	1.6	64.1	21.0	1.8
Westmoreland	3,265,920	8.0	4.0	7.0	.4	55.3	18.9	6.4
Wyoming	1,429,100	7.5	9.3	3.0	2.1	61.2	14.2	2.7
York	6,875,030	10.7	6.2	8.0	.5	35.3	32.7	6.6
VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTION—PENNSYLVANIA		$71,485,000	$9,082,000	$20,849,000	$3,641,000	$89,605,000	$36,831,000	$13,480,000

* Cash income is defined as the value of quantities actually sold off the farm where produced and must not be confused with farm value which is the evaluation of the total outturn of a given commodity irrespective of whether sold or used in one way or another on the farm.

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PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

Entered as Second-class Matter, June 28, 1909, at the Post Office at Harrisburg, Pa., under Act of Congress, June 6, 1900.

John A. McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture

George F. Johnson, Editor

Vol. 18 Harrisburg, Pa., July 20, 1933 No. 25

Back-To-Country Shift of Population Fills Most Vacant Farm Houses

Fewer vacant farm houses were reported in Pennsylvania on June 1, thsi year than at any time since records were first compiled in 1927, according to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service.

Estimates based upon June 1 reports this year indicate tha ou oft every hundred farm homes in the Commonwealth, 86.5 were occuped by families engaged in agriculture, 10.9 by families not engaged in agriculture and 2.6 were vacant. When compared with conditions existing June 1, 1928, it is found that the number of farm houses occupied by families engaged in farming has increased only 1.5 percent, while the number occupied by non-agricultural families has increased 2.1 percent, and the number of vacant houses has decreased 2.6 percent. These figures indicate that more of the houses have been occupied by non-agricultural than agricultural workers.

The reoccupation of vacant farm houses has been general but greatest in the norhernt half of the State . A noticeable movement back-to-the-country for farming purposes was reported in the Schuylkill-Pike County and the Beaver-Jefferson County areas.

The only section of the State which shows any pronounced decrease in number of farm houses occupied by agricultural workers this year in the face of a substantiai increaes in those occupied by non-agricultural workers, is the central area which comprises counties from Clearfield and Cambria on the west to Dauphin and Columbia on the East. The number of persons occupying farm dwellings, not engaged in agriculture, has practically doubled in this district since 1928 while the number engaged in agriculture has decreased almost two percent. In every other section of the State there are now more farm houses occupied by persons engaged in agriculture than was the case in 1928.

While there are still a few unoccupied farm houses in the State, the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture explains that it has no way of knowing how many of these are habitable. No listing of vacant farm properties has been attempted by the Department.

New Disease Hits Sweet Corn Fields

An unusually large number of reports and specimens of bacterial wilt on sweet corn are being received by the State Department of Agriculture this year. This disease, State pathologists explain, is quite common in the South but caused very little damage to Pennsylvania plantings until the past several years. Judging by reports and observations by Department workers, damage is occurring in almost every section of het State this year. While the greatest injury is to sweet corn, field corn is also known to be affected. Early maturing varieties of sweet corn appear to be more susceptible than those which mature later. Wet soils and high hemperatures throughout the growing season appear to favor the disease.

The Golden Bantam variety is one of the most susceptible kinds. Whipple's Early Yellow, Golden Cross Bantam, Stowell's Evergreen and Country Gentlemen have been found to be more resistant.

Bacterial wilt, as the name implies, is a bacterial disease which clogs vessels of the corn plant. This clogging of the vascular tissue results in a wilting of the plant. Infected plants may succumb to the disease at any time after they are several inches high to the time they reach a good-sized ear satge. Such plants are stunned and show a gradual dying and drying out of the leaves. This dying will first be noted at the tip and margin of the leaf. Plants may be killed within a week or the disease may progress more slowly and require a month to destroy the plant.

Certain diagnosis of this disease can be made by cutting across (or lengthwise) the lower part of a stem that still shows normal green after wilting symptoms have become pronounced on the leaves. A few minutes after the stem has been cut a shiny, slimy ooze will be detected on the cut surface. The exposed vascular tissue may also show a dark brown discoloration.

The organism causing bacterial wilt may be carried in or on the seed and from one plant to another by insects. There are also indications that it may be carried over winter in the soil. Seed should not be saved from the plantings which showed any evidence of this disease even though the ears appear to be normal when they are harvested.

To control the disease: 1 Destroy all corn refuse in the fall by burning; 2. Plant seed taken from healthy plantings (fields) or from sources that are free from the disease; 3. Plant resistant varieties; 4. Do not apply any manure which contains corn refuse to the new plantings; 5. Plant on new soil or in soil which has been rotated with other crops for several years.

Seed treatment has not been found effective.

Increase in Number of Swine Expected

An increase of about 4 percent in the 1933 spring pig crop over that of 1932 in Pennsylvania is shown by the June Pig Survey made by the Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with the Post Office Department through the rural mail carriers. F or the United Saes tas a whole, there was an increase of 3 percent in the number of pigs saved, compared with the number saved during the spring of 1932, and in the Corn Belt an increase of about 4 percent.

An increase of 8 percent in the number of sows to farrow in the United States during the six months, June 1 to December 1 of this year, compared with the same period of 1932, is in prospect. An increase of 13 percent in fall farrowings is estimated ofr the Corn Belt States but decreases are in prospect in all other areas. A decrease of 7 percent is indicated for Pennsylvania. If the number of sows which farrow in the United States this fall should be as large as now estimated, farrowing would be 20 percent larger than the 1928 to 1932 average, and the largest for any year since 1923.

Ohio to Require Marking of Produce

Pennsylvania shippers of fruits and vegetables, who market their products in Ohio cities, will be required to mark all packages of produce to meet the Ohio marking law, effective September 15, according to word recently received by the Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets.

Although the complete marking requirements have not yet been given out by the Ohio State officials, it is understood that the produce will have o be plainly marked with the grower's name and address, cubical contents or numerical count, and with grade markings to comply with those grades adopted as official for use in the State of Ohio.

Fewer Dogs Licensed; More Dogs Killed

A total of 416,119 dog licenses have been issued, 14,977 uncontrolled dogs killed, 793 dog owners prosecuted and 867 damage claims amounting to $16,235.15 received this year to date, according to the bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Comparing this report with the report on the corresponding date a year ago, it is found that hits year, 20,474 fewer dogs have been licensed, 1,480 more uncontrolled dogs have been killed, 682 fewer dog owners have been prosecuted, and $2,511.16 less in damage claims has been received.

The number of 1933 dog licenses issued by counties follows: Adams, 3,298; Allegheny, 26,789; Armstrong, 6,250; Beaver, 5,966; Bedford, 5,237; Berks, 15,682; Blair, 10,242; Bradford, 5,398; Bucks, 6,601; Butler, 6,868; Cambria, 13,231.

Cameron, 458; Carbon, 3,839; Centre, 3,763; Chester, 9,446; Clarion, 3,916; Clearfield, 5,257; Clinton, 2,560; Columbia, 4,033; Crawford, 6,596; Cumberland, 5,019.

Dauphin, 9,841; Delaware, 10,110; Elk, 2,168; Erie, 7,057; Fayette, 11,529; Forest, 695; Fraanklin, 4,652; Fulton, 1,650; Greene, 4,109; Huntingdon, 4,146.

Indiana, 7,120; Jefferson, 4,465; Juniata, 1,566; Lackawaa, 7,263; Lacaster, 13,867; Lawrece, 4,718; Lebaon, 5,037; Lehigh, 7,778; Luzerne, 13,495; Lycoming, 6,747.

McKean, 3,844; Mercer, 6,514; Mifflin, 2,708; Monroe, 2,935; Montgomery, 12,308; Montour, 890; Northampton, 7,928; Northumberland, 6,015; Perry, 3,359; Pike, 1,230.

Potter, 1,892; Schuylkill, 10,208; Snyder, 1,644; Somerset, 8,081; Sullivan, 899; Susquehanna, 3,898; Tioga, 3,297; Union, 1,356; Venango, 5,740; Warren, 3,002.

Washington, 13,810; Wayne, 3,678; Westmoreland, 19,122; Wyoming, 2,030; Pork, 11,269.

Urge Vaccination to Prevent Ravages of Hog Cholera

The bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, is reminding swine owners that many swine are now exposed to the ravages of hog cholera.

"Due to the low pork prices which have prevailed, many owners have neglected to maintain vaccinated herds," the bureau ojcials explain in a statement issued on the siuation. "Even among the garbage feeders of the State, a large number of owners are maintaining susceptible swine on their premises.

"Out of approximately six hundred thousand head of swine being raised in this State, records indicate that only about twenty thousand have been vaccinated against hog cholera. It can readily be seen that should an extensive outbreak of hog cholera occur, considerable difficulty might be encountered in stopping the ravages of the infection, especially a tthis time of the year when many factors are present which assist in the spread of the disease.

"Owners are, therefore, advised to consult their veterinarians i nregard to protecting their herds against hog cholera."

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PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

Entered as Second-class Matter, June 23, 1909, at the Post Office at Harrisburg, Pa., under Act of Congress, June 6, 1900.

John A. McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture — George F. Johnson, Editor

Vol. 18 — Harrisburg, Pa., July 27, 1933 — No. 26

Processing Tax Gives Agriculture Same Benefits as Tariff Industry

A processing tax designed to control crop acreages and reduce farm surpluses contains no element of special privilege, Secretary of Agriculture, John A. McSparran, says in a statement explaining that this tax will do for agriculture exactly what an import duty does for the manufacturer.

"A number of the papers of Pennsylvania" the statement reads, "are carrying articles in which the farmer is accused of pressing the Government of the United States for special legislation in regard to the handling of the crops under this emergency relief, and especially finding fault with the process tax by means of which an attempt is being made to control acreage and reduce surplus.

"I want to call attention to the fact that there is no element of special privilege in this matter. I am not able to say whether or not the plans that the United States Government are putting into operation will work out satisfactorily to all concerned, but I do want to say that this administration is at least making an effort to do something for the welfare of the great basic industry of the nation.

"Those who are opposing the processing tax are apparently arguing on the basis that the consumer does not pay for the privileges that are accorded through the tariff system to industry, when the fact is that our tariff system probably causes the consumer to pay hundreds of millions of dollars a year above the world's price for the commodities that are affected by the several tariffs.

"Agriculture for many years has been in the position where it can get very little benefit from a tariff system owing to the fact that the commodity is a perishable one and that no matter what the tariff may be on the great staples the surplus has to move to whatever market it can find and the whole crop is sold at whatever the surplus will bring.

"The effect of the processing tax will do for agriculture exactly what an import duty does for the manufacturer. There have been several plans proposed in the last ten years to give agriculture equality before the law and each of them aimed at the same general principle. That principle was that the surplus which we all want the farmer to produce, as no civilized country wants to live without a surplus of food products in sight, but whether it be the debenture plan or the equalization fee or the processing tax the whole proposition hinges upon preventing the surplus from dictating the price for the whole crop. The American farmer will soon adjust himself to the control of the surplus if a method can be found by which he can get the larger price for only the part of his crop which is used for home consumption and in view of the fact that it is recognized in all business that our protective tariff is to maintain higher standards of living as opposed to the standards of living in European countries, therefore no honest objection can be made to setting up a condition, even though it does cost the consumer more for his food products, that will also maintain American standards of living for American farmers.

"The farmer is willing at anytime that industry will agree, for this country to go on a free trade basis, as he has been on a free trade basis practically for the last sixty years while industry has been able to get the benefit out of our protective tariff system, but if the farmer cannot get the benefit out of the tariff system by means of an import duty, then in all justice no one should complain or call it class legislation if he does get the same benefit out of an export bounty, an equalization fee or a processing tax.

"I believe many of our people in thinking of the fact of the processing tax lose sight of the fact that it simply gives to agriculture what industry has been enjoying for sixty years."

Milk Use in State Exceeded Production

The volume of milk consumed in fluid form or manufactured into dairy products in Pennsylvania approximates four and three quarter billion pounds annually. Since production of milk in the State amounts to only four and a half billion pounds, the net imports are over two hundred million pounds, or five percent of the total used.

Other northeastern states which import milk to meet local utilization are Maine, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New Jersey. States in this section of the country which produce more milk than is used locally are Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Delaware and Maryland.

Pennsylvania leads all northeastern states in amount of locally produced milk used in making butter and ice cream.

The foregoing facts are based upon a study of production and consumption statistics for 1931, made by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, in cooperation with State agencies.

Crop Prospects Below Average

If the July 1 forecast materializes, crop production in Pennsylvania will be approximately the same as last year, but at least 13 percent less than the 1927-1931 average, according to the State Department of Agriculture.

More corn, wheat, barley, rye and hay, but less tobacco, potatoes, apples, peaches, pears, and grapes, are expected compared with a year ago. The anticipated oats crop equals that of 1932.

The acreage growing the principal field crops excepting buckwheat, is estimated at 5,892,400 acres, compared to 5,943,100 acres in 1932, and a five-year average of 6,167,100.

Round Up Many Food Law Violators

More food law prosecutions were made during the past month than during any similar period in recent years, according to the monthly report of the State bureau of foods and chemistry.

This new record was due largely to a round-up of ice cream retailers in Philadelphia who were using cabinets illegally.

Misrepresenting meat and selling it in violation of the Kocher Meat Law, brought eight actions also in Philadelphia.

Artificially coloring cherries, crackers, doughnuts, tomato paste and carbonated beverages brought fines to a number of retailers throughout the State. Seven violations of the Butter Law were reported in Luzerne and Philadelphia Counties. The butter contained excessive moisture and was deficient in butterfat.

Selling stale eggs as fresh ones and using a preservative in fresh meat resulted in legal actions in Delaware and Allegheny Counties.

Six milk dealers in Allegheny, Crawford, Erie, McKean and Schuylkill Counties were caught violating various sections of the Milk Testing Law which requires correct use of the Babcock test and the keeping of milk samples for check-testing by representatives of the Bureau.

TB Testing Proceeds At Rapid Rate

A total of 55,820 cattle were tested for tuberculosis in Pennsylvania during the past month, a report from the bureau of animal industry, State Department of Agriculture, indicates. Of this number, 2,519 or less than 5 per cent reacted.

The number of cattle under supervision has increased to 1,325,917 in 167,033 herds. Fifty-one counties have been completely tested.

All the herds in 46 townships of the remaining untested areas are awaiting the test.

Prosecute Milk Dealer For Cheating Dairymen

The Department of Agriculture has prosecuted C. W. Smith and Son, a milk dealer in Harrisburg, for violating the State Milk Testing Law. According to the Department, the Dairy plead guilty to paying producers for milk on the basis of a fictitious test which ran as much as one percent butterfat below the actual test. Approximately 25 milk producers in the upper end of Dauphin County were thus cheated out of their legitimate payment.

The Company was fined $100, the weigher's and sampler's license revoked, and Mr. Smith was ordered to make restitutions to producers for the amount out of which they had been cheated.

This prosecution has resulted from a campaign being made by the Department of Agriculture to protect producers from being cheated out of their rightful payments.

PENNSYLVANIA OFFICIAL EGG LAYING CONTEST

TEN HIGH PENS TO JULY 1, WITH MONTHLY RANK **

Owner	Rank Nov. 1st	Dec. 1st	Jan. 1st	Feb. 1st	Mar. 1st	Apr. 1st	May 1st	June 1st	July 1st	Points To Date	Eggs To Date
Guy A. Leader	*	6	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	2296.15	2216
J. A. Hanson	3	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2209.05	2174
Ben W. Jacobs	2	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	3	2134.20	2151
W. A. Seidel	*	*	*	8	6	4	3	3	4	2133.95	2048
Taylor Bros. (Pen 52)	*	8	6	5	5	6	6	5	5	2115.10	2087
Bair's Poultry Farm	9	3	2	3	3	3	5	6	6	2111.35	2019
Cooperative Breed. & H. Co.	*	*	*	9	8	7	7	7	7	2079.10	2011
Kauder (Pen 20)	6	5	8	6	7	8	8	8	8	2011.90	2104
Taylor Bros. (Pen 53)	*	*	*	*	10	*	9	10	9	2005.40	2037
Kauder (Pen 60)	10	*	*	*	*	10	*	9	10	1994.10	2023

* Not in first ten.
** All S. C. W. L. Breed.

PRODUCTION RECORD TO JULY 1 FOR ENTIRE CONTEST

Month	Percent Production	Total Points	Total Eggs	Points Per Bird	Eggs Per Bird	Egg Wt. per Doz. Oz.
October	60.08	15,980.50	18,067	16.47	18.63	21.7
November	65.82	17,727.50	19,153	18.28	19.75	22.5
December	62.52	18,214.45	18,753	18.83	19.38	23.4
January	67.89	20,313.00	20,319	21.04	21.05	24.0
February	70.88	19,402.85	19,075	20.19	19.85	24.3
March	69.24	21,014.75	20,522	21.99	21.47	24.5
April	65.80	19,291.20	18,680	20.38	19.74	24.7
May	65.01	19,513.55	18,801	20.92	20.15	24.8
June	64.40	18,219.30	17,730	19.85	19.32	24.6
To Date	62.64	162,021.15	163,161	169.81	171.00	23.9

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

Entered as Second-class Matter, June 28, 1909, at the Post Office at Harrisburg, Pa., under Act of Congress, June 6, 1900.

John A. McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture

George F. Johnson, Editor

Vol. 18 Harrisburg, Pa., August 3, 1933 No. 27

Mysterious Death Of Livestock May Be Caused By Plants

Many farm animals die every summer in Pennsylvania from eating poisonous plants, states Dr. E. M. Gress, State botanist. This is especially true during the months of July, August and early September when the pasture is likely to become parched and scant, he explains.

Among the plants which cause the most injury are wild black cherry, common black locust, water hemlock, white snake-root and bracken fern.

Wild black cherry is not poisonous if eaten when the leaves are fresh, but often limbs are broken from the trees and in a few hours the leaves become wilted when a deadly poison known as prussic acid, is formed. If cattle eat these wilted leaves, serious results usually follow.

Common black locust may not cause much trouble, for ordinarily not a great amount is eaten. More injury has been reported of horses which have been tied to locust trees eating the bark with fatal results.

Water hemlock is one of the worst poisonous weeds in the State. It is a known fact that many cattle and other stock are lost each year from eating this plant. It comes in bloom about July 1 and continues through the greater part of the summer. It is most poisonous in the young, juicy state. This plant grows in meadows and swamps.

White snake-root does not begin to bloom until about August, however, it will cause trouble if eaten before it blooms. It is a woodland plant.

In northern Pennsylvania, many farmers have trouble every year. In that section of the State the bracken fern is especially abundant. While there is difference of opinion as to the poisonous character of the bracken fern, it has been quite definitely proven by experiment that it is poisonous, the botanist says.

More Food Reported In Cold Storage

More food was reported in the sixty-seven licensed cold storage warehouses in Pennsylvania at the end of the second quarter this year, than a year ago, according to the State bureau of foods and chemistry. The increase was particularly noticeable in shell eggs, butter and beef. Butter holdings set a new high June record. The amount of pork in storage, however, is the lowest since 1926.

The downward trend in cold storage holdings, which started in 1930, has apparently run its course, pure food officials observe. Figures indicate heavier buying of most commodities for storage this year than a year ago.

The figures for June 30, 1933 and for the corresponding date in 1932, are:

	June 30 1933	June 30 1932
Eggs in shell (dozs.)	16,371,081	15,924,157
Eggs out of shell (lbs.)	4,082,152	4,650,296
Butter (lbs.)	7,333,494	5,548,785
Poultry (lbs.)	2,215,430	2,320,657
Fish (lbs.)	1,172,986	1,111,228
Game (lbs.)	4,904	5,102
Beef (lbs.)	1,024,173	644,003
Veal (lbs.)	62,522	34,103
Mutton (lbs.)	108,301	57,456
Pork (lbs.)	2,817,838	4,869,686

Eleven States Free of Bovine Tuberculosis

With the addition of New Hampshire and Utah, eleven states are now modified accredited which means practical freedom from bovine tuberculosis. The latest list released by the Federal Government includes the following: North Carolina, Maine, Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, Ohio, Idaho, North Dakota, Nevada, New Hampshire and Utah.

Fifty-one of the sixty-seven counties in Pennsylvania are now on the TB-free list and many townships in the remaining sixteen counties have been tested or are awaiting the test. As a safeguard to milk markets and to public health every effort is being made to complete the work in the Commonwealth within the next two years, State officials explain.

Demand for Farm Labor Increasing

The demand for hired labor on Pennsylvania farms as of July 1 was three points higher than on the corresponding date a year ago, and seven points higher than on April 1 this year, according to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service. Furthermore, the supply of farm labor on July 1 was nine points lower than a year ago and sixteen points below April 1, 1932.

Farm wages are reported lower than in 1932 but higher than three months ago. The State average wage on July 1 by the month with board was $19.00; by the month without board, $30.75; by the day with board, $1.15; by the day without board, $1.60.

Search Woods and Find Lamb Killer

Dog law enforcement agents of the bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, are called upon at times to solve baffling cases of livestock killing.

A case has just been reported in which Jesse V. Mounts, the agent in Washington County, searched woods and thickets four days in one township trying to locate the killer of dozens of lambs in several flocks of the community. In every instance, the lambs were almost completely devoured. Finally, Mr. Mounts located a place in a thicket where a large animal had been staying. Two days later, he returned to this spot and found a monstrous, German police dog asleep. The dog was shot but was so big that Agent Mounts had difficulty dragging the animal to an automobile some distance away. The dog was apparently a stray which had reverted to the wild state and was living upon farm animals from the nearby fields.

Stallion Owners Fined For Law Violation

D. H. Wolf, owner of a stallion in Armstrong County, was prosecuted recently for failure to comply with the State Law which requires the licensing of stallions.

Information was made by the legal investigator of the State bureau of animal industry, before Justice of the Peace, August Klose of Ford City and Wolf was ordered to pay a fine of $25 and costs.

Weed Law Enforced By Local Officials

Hundreds of complaints involving careless property owners who allow noxious weeds to seed and spread to other properties, are received each year during mid-summer by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

It is necessary in each case to explain that local authorities, and not the State, are charged with the enforcement of the Pennsylvania Weed Law. The proper procedure for one who is "aggrieved or about to be injured" by the growth of Canada thistle or chicory, is to inform by written notice any constable or supervisor of the township or district in which the said weeds may be growing. It is the duty of the notified officer to give five days notice in writing to the owner of the land concerned. If the owner refuses to cut the Canada thistle or chicory, the official may hire some one to do the work and charge the costs to the owner.

As can be seen, the State Department of Agriculture is not authorized to enforce this particular law and therefore must refer all complainants to the local authorities.

Fair Season Starts With More Scheduled

The county and local fair season starts in Pennsylvania at Flourtown, Montgomery County, the first week of August and ends during the third week of October with the Venango County Fair in Franklin, according to the State Department of Agriculture.

Seventy-one exhibitions are listed by the Department compared with 63 held in 1932.

The tentative schedule for August includes the following:

County	Place	Date
Montgomery	Fourtown	Aug. 4-12
Berks	Kutztown	Aug. 15-18
York	Fawn Grove	Aug. 16-19
Armstrong	Ford City	Aug. 17-19
Mifflin	Lewistown	Aug. 21-26
York	Red Lion	Aug. 21-26
Greene	Wind Ridge	Aug. 22-24
Butler	Butler	Aug. 22-25
Bucks	Quakertown	Aug. 22-26
Bradford	Athens	Aug. 22-26
Centre	Centre Hall	Aug. 26-Sept. 1
Westmoreland	Ligonier	Aug. 29-31
Somerset	Meyersdale	Aug. 29-Sept. 1
Clarion	Clarion	Aug. 29-Sept. 1
Bradford	Towanda	Aug. 29-Sept. 1
Erie	Wattsburg	Aug. 29-Sept. 1
Huntingdon	Huntingdon	Aug. 29-Sept. 1
Juniata	Port Royal	Aug. 29-Sept. 1
Tioga	Westfield	Aug. 29-Sept. 1
Dauphin	Linglestown	Aug. 29-Sept. 2
Cumberland	Williams Grove	Aug. 29-Sept. 4
Allegheny	Pittsburgh	Aug. 21-Sept. 2

PA 1.24/4

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

Entered as Second-class Matter, June 28, 1909, at the Post Office at Harrisburg, Pa., under Act of Congress, June 6, 1900.

John A. McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture

George F. Johnson, Editor

Vol. 18 Harrisburg, Pa., August 10, 1933 No. 28

Official Inspection Aid Producers in Getting Top Prices and Better Markets

The official inspection of fruits and vegetables going to canneries and being loaded by the carlot for shipment throughout the world, will begin in Pennsylvania August 15, and continue for at least seven months, according to George A. Stuart, director, bureau of markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Demand for this inspection is expected to be fully as great as last season when 75 Federal-State men were used. These inspectors are employed by the canneries and packing plants and work under the supervision of the Bureau. Last year 4,000 cars of fruit, in addition to millions of pounds of cannery products, were certified as to grade. Out of approximately 1,000 cars of fruit going into cold storage, at least 30 per cent of the apples were exported to Great Britain, Germany and France during the winter. This Pennsylvania-grown fruit consistently topped foreign markets over competing states because of its quality and condition, the Bureau reports.

This inspection work will be done principally in Adams, Cumberland, Berks, Erie, Franklin, Lancaster, Lehigh and York Counties.

Pennsylvania is recognized as one of the five leading fruit growing states of the Union.

Cash Income From 1933 Wheat May Be Highest Since 1929

The average Pennsylvania farmer, under conditions such as existed in 1932, sells only one-third of his wheat, according to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service. Most of the crop is feed, used for seed, or ground at a nearby mill for home use.

A greater proportion of the 1932 crop was feed, than has probably been the case for many years. The complete disposal, according to a Federal report, was as follows: Fed to livestock, 44 percent; sold or for sale, 36 percent; used as seed, 12 percent; home use, 8 percent.

The estimated disposal of the 1931 crop was: Sold, 55 percent; fed to livestock, 32 percent; used for seed, 8 percent; home use, 5 percent.

The stocks of wheat on Pennsylvania farms July 1 this year was estimated at 943,000 bushels, or about half of the average of the previous two years.

With higher grain prices it is expected that more of the 1933 wheat crop will be sold than has been the case for several years. For the six-year period from 1924 to 1929, approximately 60 percent of the crop was sold. By applying this average to the anticipated 1933 crop, a probable sale of between nine and ten million bushels of wheat by local farmers this season is indicated. This means that the 1933 cash income from Pennsylvania wheat is likely to be the highest in four years.

Urge Use of Poison To Kill Beetle Grub

Entomologists of the State Department of Agriculture are advising owners of lawns in areas heavily infested with the beetle to take steps at this time to protect their lawns from the grub of the Japanese beetle. This is done by treating the soil with arsenate of lead. In old lawns ten pounds of arsenate of lead is used to each 1,000 square feet of surface. If the beetles are very abundant this may be increased to fifteen pounds to the same area. Where the grass has been destroyed by the beetles, the tops should be dug up to the depth of three inches and arsenate of lead used at the rate of thirty-five pounds to 1,000 square feet. Where arsenate of lead is used it should always be remembered that it is poisonous and that considerable care must be exercised in handling the material. The arsenate of lead may be applied to the ground at any time when the ground is not frozen.

More Rabid Dogs Reported in State

More rabid dogs were reported in Pennsylvania during the first six months this year than during the corresponding period in 1932, according to records in the bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Ninety-seven positive cases were reported by the Bureau up to July 1, this year compared to 77 cases last year. There were 77 persons and 1,446 animals exposed to these rabid dogs, which is considerably more than the number exposed a year ago.

Cases of rabies have been particularly prevalent in Allegheny, Carbon, Fayette, Schuylkill and Washington Counties.

As a protection to human life and livestock and to prevent the spread of rabies, it has been necessary to quarantine 363 premises this year, or about twice as many as were quarantined during the corresponding period in 1932.

The State has been handling the rabies situation under the special or individual quarantine, which means that specific premises and dogs are placed under strict control. The secret to the control of rabies is to keep dogs from running at large, officials state. For that reason, the Bureau is urgently requesting owners to keep their dogs under control at all times.

Farm Price Level Highest Since 1931

Prices paid farmers for important agricultural products, as of July 15, were the highest since December, 1931, according to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service.

An increase of seventeen points in the farm price index between June 15 and July 15, was the most spectacular rise in agricultural prices since the World War.

The July 15 index was 87 compared with 70 a month previous, 73 a year ago, and 100 in 1910-1914. Advances from June 15 to July 15 occurred in all important classes of farm commodities, especially grain, fruits and vegetables, and poultry products.

Prices which farmers pay for commodities purchased, increased only two points during the period from June 15 to July 15, compared to the 17-point rise in the prices Pennsylvania farmers receive for their product. In other words, the value of the "farmer's dollar" increased from 68 to 83 compared with the pre-war base of 100. A continuation of this upward trend in farm prices would soon give the Pennsylvania farmer the same purchasing power as he had during the period from 1910 to 1914. However, prices since July 15, have been irregular with many sharply lower.

The July 15 prices with June 15 and pre-war comparisons follow:

Commodity	July 1910-1914	June 1933	July 1933
Wheat per bushel	.95	.82	.94
Corn per bushel	.76	.56	.68
Oats per bushel	.51	.36	.49
Barley per bushel	.68	.49	.59
Rye per bushel	.78	.56	.75
Buckwheat per bushel	.73	.55	.70
Potatoes per bushel	.87	.55	1.25
Hay per ton	15.96	9.60	9.30
Apples per bushel	.78	.90	1.15
Hogs per 100 lbs.	7.82	4.60	4.70
Beef cattle, 100 lbs.	6.54	4.45	4.70
Veal calves, 100 lbs.	8.00	5.20	5.40
Sheep per 100 lbs.	4.90	2.70	2.60
Lambs per 100 lbs.	6.84	5.80	5.80
Milk cows per head	51.68	44.00	47.00
Horses per head	175.00	115.00	120.00
Mules per head	....	115.00	115.00
Chickens per lb.	.142	.126	.128
Milk per 100 lbs.	1.45	1.20	1.35
Butter per lb.	.26	.21	.23
Butterfat per lb.	....	.22	.24
Eggs per doz.	.208	.131	.177
Wool per lb.	.216	.25	.26
FARM PRICE INDEX	Pre-war base		
United States	100	64	76
Grain	100	63	94
Fruits and vegetables	100	74	103
Meat animals	100	66	66
Dairy products	100	65	71
Chickens and eggs	100	55	67
Unclassified	100	48	51
Pennsylvania	100	70	87
Grain	100	81	97
Fruits and vegetables	100	83	158
Meat animals	100	66	69
Dairy products	100	73	81
Chickens and eggs	100	60	75
Unclassified	100	62	60
PRICES FARMERS PAY	100	103	105
FARMERS PURCHASING POWER			
United States	100	62	72
Pennsylvania	100	68	83

Bigger Payrolls to Help Poultry Industry

Town or backyard flocks of poultry are probably more numerous now than at any previous period in the history of this country, says the Federal Department of Agriculture. This, like the backyard garden, has resulted from the effort of part-time or totally unemployed people to reduce the cost of living, it is explained.

In spite of this greater home production, Federal officials believe that a continuation of wage increases such as has occurred during the past three months, will favorably influence the demand for poultry products and counteract the effect of an increase in number of young chickens produced this year.

A promising note for the poultry farmer is sounded in the Federal prediction that the expansion of employment and payrolls will increase buying power of consumers and should tend to boost poultry and egg prices.

Report More Acres Planted to Seed Potatoes This Year

Latest records show that Pennsylvania farmers have entered approximately 636 acres of potatoes for seed certification this year, according to officials of the bureau of plant industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. This acreage is slightly more than that of 1932.

An encouraging condition is that the fields entered are showing less disease than ever before, K. W. Lauer, pathologist in charge of this project, states. With favorable growing conditions throughout the remainder of the season, an excellent crop of seed potatoes is expected, although the total yield is not likely to exceed the 100,000 bushel mark, set last year.

PA 1.24/4

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Entered as Second-class Matter, June 28, 1909, at the Post Office at Harrisburg, Pa., under Act of Congress, June 6, 1900.

John A. McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture — George F. Johnson, Editor

Vol. 18 — Harrisburg, Pa., August 17-24, 1933 — No. 29

Recent Changes in Dog Law Explained by State Officials

In spite of the wide publicity given recent changes in the State dog law, hundreds of inquiries regarding amendments made to this law by the 1933 General Assembly continue to be received by officials and agents of the bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

A number of changes were made in the law, officials explain, the most important of which they summarize as follows:

(1) Appraisal of damages to livestock and poultry is now entirely in the hands of agents of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture and in case of damage, the agents in the district where the damage occurs should be notified immediately. Where the agent is not known, his name and address can be secured from the county farm agent or the county treasurer.

(2) A person who owns or harbors an unlicensed dog forfeits all right to be reimbursed for damage to his livestock and poultry by dogs.

(3) The fee allowed police officers for killing and properly disposing of the carcass of each unlicensed dog has been reduced to $1.00.

(4) The maximum damage payments provided in the amended law are: For horses, mules or registered cattle, $100.00 per head; for each unregistered cattle, $60.00; for each head of unregistered swine, sheep or goats, $10.00; for each head of registered swine, sheep or goats, $20.00; for each full grown turkey or goose, $3.00; for each head of poultry, other than turkeys and geese, domesticated hare or rabbit, $1.00.

Full information on the revised dog law can be secured from the Dog Law Enforcement field agents or from the bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg.

New Lime Law Effective Sept. 1

Amendments to the State law regulating the sale of agricultural lime in Pennsylvania, made at the 1933 session of the General Assembly, will be effective September 1, according to the State Department of Agriculture. The important changes in the law are summarized by State officials as follows:

(1) Guarantees must be in terms of minimum percentage of calcium and magnesium oxides, excepting for burned lime where a statement of the total maximum percent contained of oxide of calcium and oxide of magnesium which are combined as carbonates, must be included. The fineness must also be shown if the material is in a ground or powdered form.

(2) The Secretary of Agriculture is specifically authorized to revoke any license where it is ascertained that the license has wilfully given false information in its statements relative to the liming material sold.

(3) The fee for registration ranges from five to twenty dollars, depending upon tonnage sales.

(4) Fees for the analysis of lime by the State have been increased from one to five dollars.

(5) The act does not apply to sales made at the quarry or pit in bulk when delivered to wagon or truck of the user if such deliveries do not exceed 100 tons per year.

It is believed that these amendments will make it possible for farmers to purchase lime on a quality basis and eliminate much of the guesswork that has existed in the past.

Income From Wool May Be Doubled

With more wool produced and a hundred percent better price, it is anticipated by the State Department of Agriculture that the income from the clip in Pennsylvania this year will be approximately twice the 1932 total of $425,000.

The 1933 wool production in the State has been estimated at 3,411,000 pounds shorn from 461,000 sheep, making the average weight per fleece, 7.4 pound. Twenty-five years ago the average weight was 6.4. Wool production in 1932 was 3,270,000 pounds shorn from 436,000 sheep.

The average amount of wool produced per sheep in Pennsylvania in recent years has been about one pound greater than in pre-war days. This is described as a reflection of improvement in breeding and feeding farm flocks.

Make Check On Gipsy Moth Spread

A thorough survey to determine the maximum bounds of Gipsy moth infested area in Pennsylvania is now well under way, according to a report from Federal and State entomologists.

Over 2,000 special bait traps which attract only the male moths, have been in operation since the latter part of July in townships bordering the known infested area in Luzerne and Lackawanna Counties. Specimens caught in these traps will greatly aid the authorities in determining the limit of spread of this destructive pest. Entomologists explain that the period of flight of the male Gipsy moth is from three weeks to a month. The female moth does not fly.

The spread of this pest from one locality to another is by wind, and by the transportation of eggs, young and adults on infested material. It is in the worm stage that the insect is most destructive since it feeds on orchard, shade and forest trees, causing serious damage and sometimes the death of trees.

A strenuous effort has been made this year to control the known infestation by extensive burning and spraying operations. It is believed that the intensity of infestation has been materially reduced.

47 Fairs Listed For September

With 47 exhibitions on the preliminary list, September easily qualifies as the "fair" month in Pennsylvania, according to the State Department of Agriculture.

The locations and tentative dates for the fairs during the month have been reported to the Department as follows:

County	Place	Date
Mercer	Stoneboro	Sept. 1, 2, & 4
Jefferson	Brookville	Sept. 4-9
Montgomery	Hatfield	Sept. 4-9
Schuylkill	Pottsville	Sept. 4-7
McKean	Smethport	Sept. 4-7
Bedford	Bedford	Sept. 4-7
Mercer	Mercer	Sept. 5-7
Franklin	Chambersburg	Sept. 5-8
Greene	Carmichaels	Sept. 5-8
Bradford	Troy	Sept. 5-9
Susquehanna	Montrose	Sept. 11-13
Indiana	Indiana	Sept. 12-
Washington	West Alexander	Sept. 12-14
Armstrong	Dayton	Sept. 12-15
Cumberland	Newville	Sept. 12-15
Perry	Newport	Sept. 12-15
Greene	Waynesburg	Sept. 12-15
Adams	Arendtsville	Sept. 12-16
Berks	Reading	Sept. 12-16
Susquehanna	Harford	Sept. 13-15
Potter	Millport	Sept. 13-15
Somerset	Jennerstown	Sept. 13-16
York	Stewartstown	Sept. 13-16
Crawford	Spartansburg	Sept. 14-16
Warren	Sugargrove	Sept. 14-16
Wayne	Newfoundland	Sept. 14-16
Crawford	Linesville	Sept. 19-21
Wyoming	Tunkhannock	Sept. 19-22
Dauphin	Gratz	Sept. 19-22
Lawrence	New Castle	Sept. 19-22
Fulton	McConnellsburg	Sept. 19-22
Lehigh	Allentown	Sept. 19-23
Union	Lewisburg	Sept. 19-23
Lancaster	Lampeter	Sept. 20-22
Crawford	Conneautville	Sept. 20-22
Washington	Washington	Sept. 20-23
Tioga	Mansfield	Sept. 20-23
Erie	Edinboro	Sept. 21-23
Crawford	Cochranton	Sept. 21-23
Warren	Youngsville	Sept. 21-23
Wayne	Honesdale	Sept. 26-29
Bucks	Doylestown	Sept. 26-30
Carbon	Lehighton	Sept. 26-30
Columbia	Bloomsburg	Sept. 26-30
Crawford	Meadville	Sept. 26-30
Sullivan	Forksville	Sept. 27-30
Erie	North East	Sept. 28-30

PENNSYLVANIA OFFICIAL EGG LAYING CONTEST

TEN HIGH PENS TO AUGUST 1, WITH MONTHLY RANK**

Owner	Rank										Points to Date	Eggs to Date
	Nov. 1st	Dec. 1st	Jan. 1st	Feb. 1st	Mar. 1st	Apr. 1st	May 1st	June 1st	July 1st	Aug. 1st		
Guy A. Leader	22	6	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2572.20	2474
J. A. Hanson	3	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2459.20	2410
Ben W. Jacobs	2	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	3	3	2376.75	2384
W. A. Seidel	17	20	16	8	6	4	3	3	4	4	2359.00	2261
Taylor Bros. (Pen 52)	15	8	6	5	5	6	6	5	5	5	2358.90	2324
Bair's Poultry Farm	9	3	2	3	3	3	5	6	6	6	2344.10	2241
Cooperative Breed. & H. Co.	26	16	15	9	8	7	7	7	7	7	2303.50	2219
Taylor Bros. (Pen 53)	35	24	17	11	10	11	9	10	9	8	2241.50	2267
I. J. Kauder (Pen 60)	10	11	11	14	11	10	12	9	10	9	2214.50	2242
I. J. Kauder (Pen 20)	6	5	8	6	7	8	8	8	8	10	2196.10	2269

** All Single Comb White Leghorns.

PRODUCTION RECORD TO AUGUST 1 FOR ENTIRE CONTEST

Month	Percent Production	Total Points	Total Eggs	Points Per Bird	Eggs Per Bird	Egg Wt. per Doz. Oz.
October	60.08	15,980.50	18,067	16.47	18.63	21.7
November	65.82	17,727.50	19,153	18.28	19.75	22.5
December	62.52	18,214.45	18,753	18.83	19.38	23.4
January	67.89	20,313.00	20,319	21.04	21.05	24.0
February	70.88	19,402.85	19,075	20.19	19.85	24.3
March	69.24	21,014.75	20,522	21.99	21.47	24.5
April	65.80	19,291.20	18,680	20.38	19.74	24.7
May	65.01	19,513.55	18,801	20.92	20.15	24.8
June	64.40	18,219.30	17,730	19.85	19.32	24.6
July	61.21	17,570.75	17,088	19.51	18.98	24.6

PA 1.24/4

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Entered as Second-class Matter, June 23, 1909, at the Post Office at Harrisburg, Pa., under Act of Congress, June 6, 1900.

John A. McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture — George F. Johnson, Editor

Vol. 18 — Harrisburg, Pa., August 31, 1933 — No. 30

Inspection of State's 200,000 Hives of Bees to be Completed This Year

The initial inspection of Pennsylvania's 27,500 apiaries containing approximately 200,000 hives of bees, will be completed this year, according to a report from the bureau of plant industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. This work is being done in accordance with the State bee law and is designed to control transmissible bee diseases.

Apiary inspection work here was placed on a systematic basis in 1927 when a county-wide plan was adopted. This plan required the inspection of all apiaries. Where disease was found, steps were taken to eradicate it promptly. When bees were found in box hives, the State inspectors advised the owners that they were violating the State law and instructions were provided for transferring the bees to the modern movable frame hives which makes inspection for disease possible. Follow-up inspections have been made in all cases where disease was found or where changes in housing were advised.

Better quality honey and increased production per hive have resulted from this Statewide clean up of apiary diseases, H. B. Kirk, chief apiary inspector, explains. He also states that the good roads throughout Pennsylvania and the splendid cooperation of beekeepers greatly facilitated the work.

Once completely covered, a periodic inspection will be made of all apiaries in the State in order that costly diseases such as American and European foulbrood and sac brood will not get a foothold in the Commonwealth again. Apiary inspectors have found that a single diseased colony may in a short time lead to general infection throughout a community.

Seven deputy apiary inspectors worked full time during the past season with their efforts concentrated in Lycoming, Clearfield, Indiana, Westmoreland, Columbia, Juniata, Forest, Elk, Somerset, Bedford, Mercer, Northampton, Lackawanna, Huntingdon and Schuylkill Counties.

State Ranks Second In Value Of Eggs

Pennsylvania poultry flocks produced the second most valuable egg crop of any state in 1932, according to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service.

The relatively favorable condition of Pennslyvania in egg marketing is shown by the fact that in 1929 the State was outranked by California, Iowa, Missouri and Ohio. After three years of depression all states except California fell into a lower rank than Pennsylvania in spite of an increase in egg production in most of these states. The sharp decline in the price of eggs in the mid-west was primarily responsible for this change in rank. In Missouri and Iowa, price declined 57 percent between 1929 and 1932, while in Pennsylvania the drop was only 49 percent.

Out of the total production of 125,000,000 dozen eggs in the State in 1932, it is estimated that approximately 4,000,000 dozen were used for hatching purposes, 20,000,000 dozen were consumed as food on farms, and 101,000,000 dozen were sold for purposes other than hatching.

State Reviews 1932 Fertilizer Analyses

The State's annual review showing the quality of commercial fertilizers sold in Pennsylvania during the past year, is now available, according to the Department of Agriculture.

Analyses of 1,493 samples of fertilizer are carried in the publication. As a result of this chemical effort, it was found that 232 samples, or 15 percent of the total, were deficient in one or more forms of plant food, compared with guarantees. While the proportion of deficiency was high, it is explained that the variation from the guarantees were as a rule not serious and in most cases were balanced by excess in other elements so that the total amount of plant food supplied was not far below the amount guaranteed.

The range in prices for mixed fertilizers during 1932 was from $21.30 per ton for a 1-9-4 formula to $31.72 for a 5-10-5 grade. These prices are about 25 percent lower than those prevailing in 1929.

Interest Increases In State Farm Show

More space for commercial exhibits at the Pennsylvania Farm Show had been sold up to August 15 than on the corresponding date of any year in the history of the exhibition, according to John H. Light, Show director. All indications are most encouraging for another record-breaking exposition, he states. The interest shown by both commercial and competitive exhibitors is far greater than a year ago.

The premium list announcing cash awards in excess of $36,700 will be available by September 15. More than 15,000 copies of this publication have been ordered. They will be distributed to dairymen, fruit growers, livestock breeders, poultrymen, growers of important field crops and vegetables, farm women, beekeepers, 4-H club members, and vocational school pupils in all sections of the Commonwealth.

52 Counties Free Of TB Infected Cattle

Dauphin and Northampton Counties have been added to the list of counties in Pennsylvania which are completely tested for bovine tuberculosis, according to the monthly report of the State Bureau of Animal Industry. This brings the total to 52, leaving only 14 counties, outside of Philadelphia, in which testing has not been completed. Many townships in these 14 counties have been tested and 28 of those remaining are on the waiting list.

The number of cattle in the Commonwealth under supervision has now increased to 1,336,544. This is believed to be between 90 and 95 percent of the total bovine population.

Must Report Cases Of Bang's Disease

The bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture has been advised by the Department of Justice that practicing veterinarians throughout the Commonwealth must report promptly to the bureau all cases of Bang's disease which may come to their attention including blood tests made by them. Failure to make such reports to the bureau regardless of the results of the blood tests, makes the veterinarian liable to prosecution and fine under the livestock sanitary law.

Bang's disease causes great loss to owners of infected herds and the fullest possible cooperation between all parties is necessary in order to reduce this loss to a minimum, Dr. T. E. Munce, director of the bureau, explains. To successfully control Bang's disease, prompt reporting of blood tests and disease cases to the Bureau, is essential.

Creamery Fined For Watered Butter Sale

The Sayre Creamery Company, Bradford County, has been successfully prosecuted by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture for selling a special brand of "country roll butter" containing approximately twice as much water as the law allows. State pure food laws permit water not in excess of 16 percent. The sample upon which the prosecutions were based contained from 23 to 39 percent. A fine of $100 was paid in each case.

Pure food agents of the State are constantly on guard in order that the public may not be cheated in the purchase of food products.

PA 124/4

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John A. McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture — George F. Johnson, Editor

Vol. 18 — Harrisburg, Pa., September 7-14, 1933 — No. 31

Fewer Corn Borers Reported As Farmers Wage Successful Attack

Fewer corn borers have been found so far this year in the central and northwestern sections of the Commonwealth than were found a year ago, according to a report made by entomologists of the bureau of plant industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, who have just completed a preliminary survey of the infested territory.

Investigations in the oldest and most heavily infested area, that of Erie and Crawford Counties, show only half as many borers as were found a year ago. The same situation seems to prevail also in the Centre County area where substantial increases in borer population had taken place during recent years.

While a thorough check-up on the rate of infestation and spread of the corn borer is impossible this year because of curtailment in appropriations, it is explained that sufficient surveying has been done to indicate that farmers in the northwestern counties have been successful up to this time in their battle with this insect. While extensive commercial damage has been done to the corn crop in several other states, no such damage has occurred here. Full cooperation among farmers in carrying out recognized control measures, which involve principally the complete destruction of all corn refuse, has been largely responsible for the success of the work in this State.

From 1927 to 1931 Pennsylvania conducted enforced clean-up of corn refuse in the most heavily infested area of the State to demonstrate the effectiveness of clean farming as a practical control. As a result of this work, entomologists are convinced that the elimination of serious corn borer damage is largely a matter of farm practice and well within the practical reach of Pennsylvania farmers.

All corn growers in the infested territory are being reminded that effective work in curbing corn borer damage can be done this fall at corn cutting time. Four essentials in this control work are given as follows: (1) Low cutting of corn; (2) thorough cleaning of borders of corn fields preferably by burning; (3) complete turn over of corn stubbles; (4) complete destruction before June 1 each year of all corn stalks and other infested material about the farmstead.

State Licensing Of Bakeries Starts Soon

Pure food agents of the bureau of foods and chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, are now making sanitary inspections of bakeries in accordance with the new State bakery law, which became effective June 1, Dr. James W. Kellogg, director, reports.

This work, he states, is preliminary to the enforcement of the licensing feature of the new law which becomes effective next January 1. After that date, all persons using more than 50 pounds of flour a week in the manufacture of bakery products for sale, must register the products sold, pay a license fee, and secure a license. The fees are as follows: More than 50 pounds of flour but less than 100 barrels per week, $5.00; 100 but less than 200 barrels per week, $10.00; 200 barrels or more per week, $20.00.

In order to secure a license, a bakery must meet the State sanitary requirements and the employes must have health certificates. Complete rules and regulations for bakeries are now being drafted and will be available in printed form within the next month.

This new bakery law consolidates all State sanitary inspection with respect to bakeries so that the work can be done by one inspector, which should prove advantageous to all parties concerned, Dr. Kellogg explains.

Connecticut Hits Chicken Thieves

A law is now effective in Connecticut which requires all persons engaged in buying, selling, and/or transporting live poultry to obtain a State license. Four exceptions are made as follows: Merchants transporting dressed poultry; transportation of poultry by common carriers; shipments of poultry originating outside the State or passing through the State, provided a bill of sale accompanied each shipment; transportation by farmers of poultry entirely of their own raising.

This means that any Pennsylvania poultryman or dealer who ships, other than by common carrier, live poultry into or through Connecticut must accompany the shipment with a bill of sale or obtain a Connecticut license which costs $2.00. The State then provides metal license plates which must be attached to the motor vehicle being used for transporting the poultry.

Veterinarian Swims Flooded Stream To Complete TB Test

The recent flooded streams in Eastern Pennsylvania presented veterinarians of the State engaged in tuberculin testing of cattle with some perplexing problems. Once the testing work is started in a herd, it is necessary to return to the farm within a certain limited time to check the reaction from the injection of tuberculin. Otherwise, the results are lost and the work must be done over.

A farm in Wayne County was isolated by the recent high waters after the first visit of Dr. M. LeRoy Sweigard, field veterinarian of the State Bureau of Animal Industry. When he returned to check the tests, he found the stream near the farm so high he could not get through with his automobile. The time limit for reading the test would not permit a delay, so he swam the stream in order to complete the work at the farm.

Elm Disease Threatens Favorite Shade Trees

If your favorite elm tree shows any signs of premature wilting of the leaves, communicate at once with the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. Pathologists explain that this is the first danger signal of the Dutch Elm disease which has been discovered in serious epidemic form in New Jersey and which has also been reported from Ohio.

The proper procedure in reporting a suspicious case is to cut a twig the size of a lead pencil or slightly larger and approximately eight inches long from the tree you believe to be infected and send it to K. W. Lauer, Bureau of Plant Industry, Harrisburg, Pa. Pathologists advise watching especially for any wilting of the leaves which curl up, become dry and crisp while still green and drop prematurely. This wilting is accompanied by brown streaks in the sapwood. They explain that other diseases of the elm may cause similar symptoms, and therefore the only positive way to identify the Dutch Elm disease is through microscopic examination of a laboratory culture of the fungus.

If Pennsylvania elm trees are to be saved from the same fate of the State's chestnut trees which were destroyed by an epidemic of chestnut blight 20 years ago, the active cooperation is needed of every public institution, municipality, park commissioner, nursery, tree lover and private resident who is interested in elm trees for shade and ornamental purposes, authorities believe.

A number of suspicious specimens have been examined but up to the present time no infection has been found in this State. The infection in New Jersey, centering at East Orange, has spread over a large area. The combined forces of interested organizations in New Jersey, in cooperation with the Federal Government, are waging an intensive campaign to eradicate the disease before it spreads to other parts of the country.

With the disease threatening the State from Ohio and New Jersey, it is suggested that interested persons be on the elert and watchful for any signs or outbreaks of the disease. According to reports the disease had been present in New Jersey for several years before it was located and it is not unreasonable to assume that it may even be present in Pennsylvania at this time.

When sending in specimens, State officials request that the name of the person taking the specimen, the date it was collected and where the tree is located, be plainly indicated.

Farm Price Trend Continues Upward

The index of prices paid Pennsylvania farmers for important agricultural products made a two-point gain between July 15 and August 15, despite a five-point break in grain prices, according to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service. The average price of dairy products increased two points due largely to a rise in the price of milk.

While the August 15 index was 90 compared to 88 a month previous, prices paid by farmers for commodities purchased increased from 107 to 112, so that the value of the farmers' dollar actually decreased during the month.

The August 15 average prices with July 15 and pre-war comparisons follow:

Commodity	August 1910-1914	July 1933	August 1933
Wheat per bushel	.93	.94	.88
Corn per bushel	.79	.68	.66
Oats per bushel	.49	.49	.46
Barley per bushel	.68	.59	.58
Rye per bushel	.76	.75	.68
Buckwheat per bushel	.72	.70	.68
Potatoes per bushel	.87	1.25	1.40
Hay per ton	15.42	9.30	9.60
Apples per bushel	.64	1.15	.90
Hogs per 100 lbs.	8.12	4.70	4.70
Beef cattle, 100 lbs.	6.46	4.70	4.65
Veal calves, 100 lbs.	8.28	5.40	5.60
Sheep per 100 lbs.	5.16	2.60	2.65
Lambs per 100 lbs.	6.70	5.80	5.50
Milk cows per head	53.10	47.00	49.00
Horses per head	175.40	120.00	118.00
Mules per head	....	115.00	113.00
Chickens per lb.	.140	.128	.127
Milk per 100 lbs.	1.55	1.45	1.50
Butter per lb.	.278	.23	.23
Butterfat per lb.	....	.24	.23
Eggs per doz.	.228	.177	.187
Wool per lb.	.214	.26	.26
FARM PRICE INDEX	Pre-war base		
United States	100	76	72
Grain	100	94	81
Fruits and vegetables	100	103	120
Meat animals	100	66	63
Dairy products	100	71	72
Chickens and eggs	100	67	67
Unclassified	100	51	54
PENNSYLVANIA	100	88	90
Grain	100	97	92
Fruits & vegetables	100	158	164
Meat animals	100	69	69
Dairy products	100	86	89
Chickens and eggs	100	75	78
Unclassified	100	60	62
PRICES FARMERS PAY	100	107	112
FARMERS PURCHASING POWER			
United States	100	71	64
Pennsylvania	100	82	80

PA1.24/4

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

Entered as Second-class Matter, June 28, 1909, at the Post Office at Harrisburg, Pa., under Act of Congress, June 6, 1900.

John A. McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture — George F. Johnson, Editor

Vol. 18 — Harrisburg, Pa., September 21, 1933 — No. 32

Japanese Beetles Less Menacing As Control Efforts Become Effective

Japanese beetles were less numerous and less destructive this season, taking the Commonwealth as a whole, than in several years, according to State entomologists.

Unfavorable weather, the increasing activity of soil organisms, the establishment of beetle parasites, control efforts by individual property owners, educational work of the Pennsylvania State College, as well as the regulatory work of the State and Federal Government, have combined to repulse, temporarily at least, the spread of the beetle menace, State officials believe.

The most encouraging aspect of the situation, entomologists explain, is that the beetle population and the loss suffered therefrom were noticeably less in several of the oldest infested areas. This may indicate, they say, that once well established, the amount of damage done by the beetles may vary greatly in severity from year to year depending upon soil organisms which in turn are influenced by natural conditions.

While less numerous in the metropolitan area of Philadelphia, heavy infestations were quite evident in Bucks, Montgomery, Chester and Delaware Counties, field reports show. In many instances, severe damage to growing crops was experienced in these counties.

The oldest infested areas in Harrisburg show much lighter infestation this year but a more recently infested area in the city had sufficient beetles to defoliate grape vines and roses.

Special attention was given this year to the Erie infestation. More than twenty-two acres of infested soil in the city was treated with lead arsenate poison and the vegetation in more than ten city blocks was sprayed. Comparatively few beetles were found in that section of Erie which was treated a year ago.

The quarantine regulating shipments of plants with soil attached, compost and similar material, will remain in force throughout the year as in past seasons, officials say. Likewise, the quarantine covering the movement of certain farm products and cut flowers outside the regulated area is effective from June 15 to October 15. These regulations, it is explained, prevent the spread of beetles in infested soil and on infested produce and enable Pennsylvania growers to reach markets outside the regulated area.

Urge Caution In Picking Mushrooms From Fields, Lawns

Heavy rainfall, followed by warm, early September weather in many sections, has apparently brought on an abundant crop of mushrooms in fields and lawns with a consequent flood of inquiries to the pathologists in the bureau of plant industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Everyone wants to know a simple and sure way for distinguishing the edible from the poisonous species. Unfortunately, a reliable means for the average person to use in detecting poisonous forms of this unusual family of fungi, has not been discovered.

None of the commonly supposed sure tests for the poisonous group, popularly called "toadstools" are reliable, according to M. C. Strausser, assistant pathologist of the Bureau. These include the silver spoon test, the peeling test, and the color test. Mr. Strausser, however, states that certain precautions should be followed by every inexperienced person gathering mushrooms in the field. Among these are the following:

(1) Never collect for food purposes, mushrooms in the extremely early stages of development;

(2) Eliminate all mushrooms which have bulbous and cup-like structures at the base of the stems;

(3) Avoid mushrooms which change color when bruised;

(4) Do not collect worm-eaten, overmature specimens;

(5) Beware of all mushrooms having a bitter or acid taste (the tasting should be confined to a small portion of the cap and this portion should not be swallowed);

(6) Reject all species which secrete a milky or colored juice;

(7) Discard all specimens which are tough and leathery, and especially those with a thin, brightly colored cap.

Of all the mushrooms which are now making their appearance, the mushroom seeker should acquaint himself with the characters of the group which includes the deadly poisonous plants. This group is known as the Amanitas, and can be found growing in large numbers at the present time. They are beautifully colored plants. This particular group is probably responsible for most of the deaths caused by mushroom poisoning. One can readily familiarize himself with these plants as they are the only species of mushrooms possessing the combination of the following characters: (1) white gills under the cap; (2) a ring or collar on the superior portion of the stem; (3) stem at its base enlarged, bulbous, or inserted in a cup-like structure.

State Appeals for Better Control of Dogs by Hunters

A number of complaints are being made to the bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, about the carelessness of dog owners who apparently exercise little, if any, control of their dogs while they have them out for training purposes.

In many sections it is stated that the owners make no effort to locate their dogs when they depart from the fields or woods, depending upon the dogs finding their way home themselves. Much of this occurs at nights and the dogs are frequently at large unaccompanied for a day and a night or longer.

Records of the Bureau show that damages to livestock and poultry by dogs show a decided increase with the opening of the dog training season.

Bureau officials point out that the State is interested in the dog just as much as in the protection to livestock and poultry, and therefore appeals to all owners to protect their dogs as well as themselves by locating their dogs and taking them home when they leave the fields or woods after training. Otherwise, not only can the owner be prosecuted for permitting his dog to be at large unaccompanied as well as for violation of the game code, but there is a possibility of the dog being killed, without liability, by an officer or by a livestock or poultry owner who may find the dog in his field or inclosure where livestock or poultry are confined.

Furthermore, such careless dog owners are believed, in many instances, to be the cause of "No Trespass" notices being posted.

Don't put your dog "On the Spot," the State appeals.

$1,700 Cash Premiums To Be Offered At State Fruit Show

Special apple premium lists with entry blanks for the Pennsylvania Farm Show next January, have been mailed to fruit growers in all parts of the Commonwealth, according to John H. Light, director.

The division of almost $1,700 in cash premiums among thirteen classes in the apple department, is shown in the leaflet. For growers who do not have cold storage facilities, arrangements have been made for placing the exhibits in storage in Harrisburg until the opening of the Show on January 15.

There were 751 exhibits in the fruit show last January, and of these, 306 took prizes. It is anticipated that the 1934 exhibition will be fully as large as that of 1933.

240,000 Birds Entered In Improvement Work

Applications have been received for the inspection of approximately 240,000 birds in the Breed Improvement Work conducted under the direction of the bureau of markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. The total is equal to that of the previous year. Forty-three counties are represented.

Poultry specialists are urging flock owners who expect to make application, to do so at once in order to facilitate scheduling the work.

The purpose of this poultry certification program is to develop and maintain sources of high quality and more standardized breeding stock, baby chicks and eggs.

Stealing Farm Property Carries Heavy Penalty

Stealing farm property is a serious offense in Pennsylvania, carrying a maximum fine of $500 and a jail sentence of three years, says the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

"The laws are clear and specific in dealing with this type of lawlessness and all farmers should report cases of marauding to the proper local or State police officials immediately," Department officials advise.

The 1925 General Assembly passed the Farm Stealing Act which provides:

"That if any person not being the present owner thereof shall wilfully and unlawfully steal, take, or carry away or be engaged in stealing, taking, or carrying away any kind of property whatsoever growing or being on the land of another, every such person so offending shall upon conviction thereof be guilty of larceny and be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars ($500) and to undergo imprisonment by separate or solitary confinement at labor not exceeding three years."

PENNSYLVANIA FARM SHOW—HARRISBURG—JANUARY 15-19, 1934

PA1.24/4

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

Entered as Second-class Matter, June 23, 1909, at the Post Office at Harrisburg, Pa., under Act of Congress, June 6, 1900.

John A. McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture — George F. Johnson, Editor

Vol. 18 — Harrisburg, Pa., September 28, 1933 — No. 33

Only 192 Townships Untested And Unsigned In Tuberculosis Drive

Only 192 townships out of the 1,569 in Pennsylvania remain untested and unsigned in the effort to eradicate bovine tuberculosis, according to the latest report from the bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. The tested townships make up 52 entire counties and 204 townships out of 423 in the remaining 14 townships outside of Philadelphia. Twenty-seven untested townships in fourteen counties are signed up and awaiting initial test.

During July, $46,816.08 was paid by the State to 479 owners who had cattle react to the T. B. test and during August $68,214.20 was paid to 670 owners. Federal indemnities amounted to $23,786.74 in July and $42,678.54 in August.

Fifty counties are now modified accredited, meaning that the disease has been reduced to less than one-half of one per cent. These counties are: Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Bedford, Blair, Bradford, Butler, Carbon, Cambria, Cameron, Centre, Clarion, Clearfield, Clinton, Columbia, Crawford, Elk, Erie, Fayette, Forest, Fulton, Franklin, Greene, Huntingdon, Indiana, Jefferson, Juniata, Lawrence, Lycoming, Luzerne, Lackawanna, McKean, Mercer, Mifflin, Montour, Monroe, Potter, Pike, Snyder, Somerset, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Union, Venango, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Westmoreland and Wyoming.

Two additional counties have been completely tested, but as yet are not modified accredited. These counties are Dauphin and Northampton.

The situation in the remaining counties is as follows:

County	Twps. Tested	Twps. Signed Up	Twps. Not Signed Up	Total
Adams	12	8	1	21
Berks	25	0	19	44
Bucks	11	3	16	30
Chester	15	0	42	57
Cumberland	17	1	3	21
Delaware	4	2	15	21
Lancaster	9	0	32	41
Lebanon	11	3	5	19
Lehigh	14	1	0	15
Montgomery	12	2	23	37
Northumberland	18	1	5	24
Perry	14	1	6	21
Schuylkill	21	0	16	37
York	21	5	9	35
Total	204	27	192	423

220 Dealers Fined For Misrepresenting Ice Cream Brands

Two hundred and twenty retail ice cream dealers were prosecuted during the past month for misrepresenting the brand and manufacturer of ice cream which they were selling, according to the monthly report of the State bureau of foods and chemistry.

This "racket" which apparently centered in Philadelphia, has been the object of an exhaustive search by pure food agents. The investigation will continue to discover whether or not the scheme has spread to other parts of the State.

As explained by Dr. James W. Kellogg, pure foods director, the racket is conducted by unscrupulous dealers who agree to sell the ice cream of well-known manufacturers, the latter agreeing to provide the cabinet, advertising signs, and other necessary equipment. Later, the dealer makes connection with a lesser known manufacturer, securing a cheaper product which is sold from the cabinets and under the advertising sign of the well-known make. This is specific violation of a State law enacted to protect the public against such misrepresentation.

Warn Dog Owners Against Thieves

Hunting season is drawing near which means the dog thief is likely to become more active, says a timely warning from the bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

"Dogs are personal property and subject to larceny under the Pennsylvania Dog Law," the warning reads. "Anyone who is in the possession of a stolen dog, will find himself in an embarrassing position. Any person who purchases a dog from a stranger, may also. Dog thieves would find it more difficult to dispose of their loot if the prospective purchaser would demand proof of ownership.

"Any person convicted of stealing a dog is subject to a fine, not to exceed $500 and to undergo an imprisonment not exceeding three years.

"The bureau of animal industry warns all owners of dogs, especially hunting dogs, to keep close watch over them. Officials of the Bureau will assist in the prosecution of any persons who knowingly and unlawfully possess themselves of a dog which is the property of another, and in such cases, every effort will be made to see that the guilty shall be punished to the full extent of the law."

Garlic And Grain Moth Lower Price Received For Wheat

Out of 276 carloads of Pennsylvania-grown wheat, received at the Baltimore terminal from the 1933 crop, 194 cars or 70 percent graded "garlicky," much of which was U. S. No. 2, and 52 cars of 19 percent graded "weevily," according to a report made to the bureau of markets, State Department of Agriculture.

George A. Stuart, markets director, explained that these grades frequently carry discounts amounting to three or more cents a bushel and that the price of wheat to the producer is reduced accordingly. This is emphasized by the fact that 70 percent of the shipment graded U. S. No. 2, which carries a substantial premium over lower grades when garlic and weevil are not present.

Fine Quality Products Being Canned This Year

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture reports the canning of the finest quality tomatoes in Pennsylvania this season that have been produced in many years. Most of the tomatoes going to canneries are purchased under Federal grades, each load being inspected by a State-licensed grader.

The quality of Pennsylvania cannery tomatoes has improved greatly since State supervised grading was started in 1927, a Department report indicates. During the 1932 season, 78 percent of all Pennsylvania tomatoes for canning were graded. Pennsylvania ranked second among all the states in this respect.

PENNSYLVANIA OFFICIAL EGG LAYING CONTEST

TEN HIGH PENS TO SEPTEMBER 1, WITH MONTHLY RANK**

Owner	Rank											Points to Date	Eggs to Date
	Nov. 1st	Dec. 1st	Jan. 1st	Feb. 1st	Mar. 1st	Apr. 1st	May 1st	June 1st	July 1st	Aug. 1st	Sept. 1st		
Guy A. Leader	22	6	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2839	2714
J. A. Hanson	3	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2695	2632
Ben W. Jacobs	2	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	3	3	3	2604	2602
Taylor Bros. (Pen 52)	15	8	6	5	5	6	6	5	5	5	4	2593	2549
W. A. Seidel	17	20	16	8	6	4	3	3	4	4	5	2583	2473
Bair's Poultry Farm	9	3	2	3	3	3	5	6	6	6	6	2555	2441
Coop. Breed & H. Co.	26	16	15	9	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	2507	2407
Taylor Bros. (Pen 53)	35	24	17	11	10	11	9	10	9	8	8	2460	2476
I. J. Kauder (Pen 60)	10	11	11	14	11	10	12	9	10	9	9	2404	2422
I. J. Kauder (Pen 20)	6	5	8	6	7	8	8	8	8	10	10	2383	2453

**All Single Comb White Leghorns.

PRODUCTION RECORD TO SEPTEMBER 1 FOR ENTIRE CONTEST

Month	Percent Production	Total Points	Total Eggs	Points Per Bird	Eggs Per Bird	Eggs Wt. per Doz. Oz.
October	60.08	15,980.50	18,067	16.47	18.63	21.7
November	65.82	17,727.50	19,153	18.28	19.75	22.5
December	62.52	18,214.45	18,753	18.83	19.38	23.4
January	67.89	20,313.00	20,319	21.04	21.05	24.0
February	70.88	19,402.85	19,075	20.19	19.85	24.3
March	69.24	21,014.75	20,522	21.99	21.47	24.5
April	65.80	19,291.20	18,680	20.38	19.74	24.7
May	65.01	19,513.55	18,801	20.92	20.15	24.8
June	64.40	18,219.30	17,730	19.85	19.32	24.6
July	61.21	17,570.75	17,088	19.51	18.98	24.6
August	53.15	15,091.60	14,614	17.02	16.48	24.7

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PA1.24/4

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John A. McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture — George F. Johnson, Editor

Vol. 18 — Harrisburg, Pa., October 5, 1933 — No. 34

PH1.24/4

Apple Harvest Under Way With Better Prices And Demand Featuring Market

The apple harvesting season in Pennsylvania is now under way with official inspectors stationed at principal packing houses certifying grades of rail and truck shipments.

The State bureau of markets reports that the first carload was shipped about September 1st, and that the harvest will continue until early November, with the height of the season in mid-October. It is expected that at least 50 inspectors, licensed and supervised by the State and Federal Governments, will be stationed in the fruit belt to meet the demand of growers for certified shipments.

D. M. James, chief fruit inspector for the State, estimates that half of the Pennsylvania carlot shipments this Fall should be exported to the British Isles, Continental Europe and South America. The export prices are reported more favorable than a year ago with demand for Pennsylvania fruit increasing among foreign countries due to the quality of the product and the careful grading practiced by Keystone State growers. Many carloads of apples will be exported in barrels labelled with the Keystone Brand, the trade-marked, Pennsylvania quality label. In addition to foreign shipments, hundreds of carloads will go to other states, including those in New England, the Mid-West and the South. The South is becoming more important as an outlet for Pennsylvania fruit, State records show.

Apple prices are favorable to the growers but the commercial crop is short, according to Mr. James. He believes that during the next few weeks, Pennsylvania housewives will have the best opportunity of the fall, to buy their winter supply of fruit. Fall prices are generally lower than winter prices, and furthermore, apple prices are expected to advance more than usual this winter due to the sub-normal crop in important producing states.

Stayman, Rome Beauty and York Imperial are the principal winter varieties available in the southern part of the State. In northern counties, the list will include, Baldwin, Northern Spy, Greening, Stayman and Rome Beauty.

To secure the greatest value, consumers are advised to purchase apples in larger than peck or half peck lots. Bushel or barrel purchases of winter apples are most economical. The fruit will keep in any cool cellar or attic which is maintained above freezing temperature.

Nursery Licensing Sets High Record

More nurseries and a greater acreage of nursery stock were inspected and licensed during the past year than ever before in the history of the State, according to F. M. Trimble, chief nursery inspector, bureau of plant industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. The final report for the inspection year which closed September 30th, shows 763 nurseries containing 10,000 acres of stock licensed. This number represents an increase of 80 nurseries over the previous year.

When the first Nursery Inspection Law was passed in 1901, there were only 121 nurseries containing 2,200 acres in the State, records indicate. The phenominal growth of the industry is shown by the following number of licensed nurseries: 1901, 121; 1910, 170; 1920, 271, 1930, 523; 1933, 763. The increase during the past few years is explained as due largely to many dealers growing their own ornamental stock on a small scale.

While the depression has been severe, nurserymen have maintained unusually complete lines of stock and are in an excellent position to supply the demand coming from renewed buying power, State inspectors explain. Prices for nursery stock have not been materially increased over last year, so that opportunity prevails this fall for property owners to buy good, well-grown stock at reasonable prices.

There was considerable demand for fruit trees during the past year indicating renewed interest in orcharding in many parts of the Commonwealth.

State officials remind all nursery stock growers that a license must be secured before stock can be sold from the premises.

Federal Experts Search For New Elm Disease

The United States Department of Agriculture has been making an intensive search for the new Dutch Elm disease in certain areas in Pennsylvania during the past month, according to reports made to officials of the bureau of plant industry, State Department of Agriculture. This disease is well known in European countries but was not reported in America until recently.

Four Government scouts who are thoroughly familiar with the symptoms of the disease, have searched elm groves in the eastern counties and other sections adjoining infected territory in bordering states. The search will continue until mid-October and will, in all probability, be renewed again next spring. Over 400 infected trees have been discovered and destroyed in New Jersey and New York. While a number of elm bark beetles which are known to carry the disease, have been found in Pennsylvania, no infected trees have been reported. The disease is extremely destructive, striking down both young and old trees, often in an incredible short time.

Egg Contest Winners Show Value of Careful Selection

The cash return from the sale of eggs by grade produced by hens corresponding in ability to the best performers in the Pennsylvania Egg Laying contest, would be approximately six times the cash return from the sale of eggs laid by the average hen in Pennsylvania, according to the State Department of Agriculture.

The results of the State Egg Laying contest show not only the value of high production, but also the importance of selecting birds which lay standard-weight eggs. The best individuals in the contest averaged approximately 240, twenty-five-ounce-per-dozen eggs, while a number of the poorest individuals averaged as low as 150, twenty-one-ounce eggs. When sold by grade, the penalty for the twenty-one-ounce-per dozen eggs has been about four cents per dozen during the past year, or roughly, 10 per cent of the total value of the product.

While the thousand hens entered last fall in the State contest, as pullets averaged only 21.7 ounces per dozen the first month, the size of the eggs increased steadily so that the twelve months average was more than the standard, 24-ounce-per-dozen weight. Selecting birds which will lay standard-size eggs should be the goal of every poultryman who is interested in making the greatest profits from his flock, Secretary of Agriculture John A. McSparran, stated in commenting on the results of the second annual egg laying competition.

KEYSTONE COOPERATION

Rural Credit Unions Soon to be Organized

An Act providing for the organization, incorporation, operation and supervision of cooperative savings and credit associations, to be termed credit union, enacted by the 1933 session of the General Assembly and approved by Governor Pinchot May 26, 1933, is now receiving the attention and study of many rural groups, according to H. A. Hanemann of the State bureau of markets. Two groups, one in the northwestern part of Pennsylvania and the other in the southeastern section of the State, are now making a canvass of their members with a view towards incorporating and organizing credit unions this fall for serving their members.

A credit union is defined as a cooperative association, limited in membership to groups having a common bond of occupation or geographic location, whose objects are to promote thrift and to provide credit. A credit union may be organized by seven citizens of this Commonwealth who shall subscribe to the articles of association and advertise their intention to apply for a charter at least three days before the presentation of the application to the Governor. The articles of association when accompanied by proof of publication, a copy of the proposed by-laws and a certificate of approval by the Department of Banking will receive the approval of the Governor, if found to be in proper form and within the purpose of the Credit Union Act.

The funds of a credit union are accumulated by the issuance of shares which may be paid for in cash or in regular weekly or monthly installments. The installment unit is small, generally ten or twenty-five cents, payable weekly in the average credit union. These funds may be invested in any legal investments for savings banks and trust funds or may be lent to members for provident or productive purposes. A credit committee shall have supervision of all loans to members and a supervisory committee shall exercise general supervision of the business, of the directors and of the officers. The directors of a credit union are elected by the members at the annual meeting and from their own number the directors elect a president, a vice-president and a treasurer and a clerk. The directors and officers determine the rates of interest to be charged on loans and the net earnings less 20 per cent, which shall be placed in a liquid reserve fund, are payable annually to members as dividends. An analysis of the loans of a rural credit union in North Carolina show loans for the following purposes: For fertilizer, $2,375; for feed and food, $523; for cows and mules, $750; for milk truck, $350; for boring well, $100; for holding cotton against sudden price drop, $2,950; for college tuition, $200, etc.

Credit unions must deposit their funds in State banks, trust companies or National banks within this State and they become feeders and collecting agencies for such depositories. In states where credit unions have been operating for some time, they are reported as opening up new fields of thrift and encouraging people to save who have not hitherto had savings accounts. This, it is explained, is their great value and the fact that they make small loans usually at the legal interest rates charged by commercial banks gives persons who never hitherto have enjoyed the lending facilities of a commercial bank the benefit of loans at nominal interest rates.

Anyone interested in forming a rural credit union may obtain a copy of the Credit Union Act and regulations set up for the operation of credit unions, from the State Department of Banking, Harrisburg, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA FARM SHOW—HARRISBURG—JANUARY 15-19, 1934

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

Entered as Second-class Matter, June 23, 1909, at the Post Office at Harrisburg, Pa., under Act of Congress, June 6, 1900.

John A. McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture — George F. Johnson, Editor

Vol. 18 — Harrisburg, Pa., October 12, 1933 — No. 35

Cow Testing Points Way To Improvement Of Dairy Industry

Every dairyman in Pennsylvania should be familiar with the results of cow testing association work, states Secretary of Agriculture John A. McSparran, after reviewing a summary of this work conducted by the Pennsylvania State College during the past 22 years.

Eighty-seven associations operated during 1932 and tested approximately one of every 30 dairy cows in the State. These associations fully represent all sections of the Commonwealth and their results provide an up-to-date dictionary of profits and loss in the dairy business.

The 27,327 cows which completed a full year of testing in 1932 produced an average of 8,113 pounds of milk testing almost four per cent butterfat, with an average annual feed cost of $73.39. This performance can best be appreciated by the fact that the average production of all dairy cows in the State is less than 5,000 pounds of milk, probably not testing more than 3.8 per cent butterfat. In other words, cows in testing groups are giving at least 60 per cent more milk and butterfat and the feed cost is probably not much greater than for the average cow.

There are several reasons for the high average of cow testing association animals, but the most important one to dairy farmers generally should be the weeding out of all low producers. For example, in 18 of the associations for which detailed reports are available, 370 low-producing cows, representing over five per cent of the total number of head under test, were disposed of during the past year.

The extreme variation in the value of the product per cow in the different cow testing groups emphasizes the great diversity of conditions within the State. For example, in 21 associations in 15 counties, the value of product per cow varied from $80.75 to $261.62, or over 200 per cent. Variations of this type are due to (1) geographic locality with respect to market outlet; (2) total milk production per cow; (3) butterfat test. With a premium on milk of high butterfat content, Secretary McSparran believes that dairymen would do well to strive for higher tests as well as more milk by careful selection of dairy animals. In one cow testing association, which has been in operation for 16 years, 3,000,000 pounds of milk were produced last year, averaging 4.89 per cent butterfat. The cows averaged 7,000 pounds of milk each, which means fully 2,000 pounds more milk containing one per cent more butterfat, than the State average for all cows. If all the farmers in Pennsylvania had cows corresponding in performance to those in this one association, it would be possible to reduce the number of cows from 875,000 to 625,000, reduce the amount of feed equal to a valuation of $15,000,000, produce as much milk as in 1932 and yet be worth $1,500,000 more on account of the increased butterfat content.

Federal Farm Credit Agencies Consolidated

By H. A. Hanemann

On March 27, President Roosevelt issued an order for the consolidation of all Federal agencies, previously created to provide agricultural credits, under one executive agency to be known as Farm Credit Administration. The purpose of this order was to simplify procedure for farmers and groups of farmers in obtaining farm credits and to eliminate duplication of lending facilities by bringing all Federal rural credit agencies under single control. The Farm Credit Administration, accordingly, became the successor to the Federal Farm Board, the Federal Farm Loan Board, the Crop Production Loan Office and the Feed and Seed Loan offices of the Department of Agriculture and to the Agricultural Credit Division of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which supervised the work of the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporations.

The various agencies, which are now combined into Farm Credit Administration, made or supervised three different kinds of loans to farmers: (1) Long-time loans on the security of land mortgages; (2) loans designed to be of comparatively short duration for operating purposes, to be repaid from the proceeds of current production; and (3) loans to cooperative marketing associations of farmers to permit them to market the crops of their members in an orderly and efficient manner. These three different classes of loans are continued under the supervision of the Farm Credit Administration through a system of 12 regional banks and credit corporations, which are subdivisions of the Central Agency and located at one address in each of the regional cities.

On September 27, the Farm Credit Administration announced that it had organized the Production Credit Corporation of Baltimore and the Baltimore Bank for Agricultural Cooperative Organizations, which together with the Federal Land Bank of Baltimore and the Intermediate Credit Bank of Baltimore, already existing, would make available short-term, long-term and intermediate credit to farmers of Pennsylvania and four other states in the Baltimore district. These new organizations complete the set-up for farm credits under the consolidation order of the President and are intended as permanent features. Pennsylvania farmers now desiring loans of any of the types described above, now need only get in touch with the Farm Credit Administration, Baltimore, Maryland, and their applications will be promptly referred to the proper agency.

Under the new set-up for Federal Farm Credits, the Federal Land Banks, as heretofore, make long-term loans secured by first mortgages on farm lands and buildings. The Federal Land Banks have taken over the lending functions of the Joint Stock Land Banks, which under the provisions of the Farm Mortgage Act are now in process of liquidation. The Land Banks make mortgage loans through a cooperative system of farm loan associations, now numbering approximately 5,000. Each borrower subscribes five per cent of his loan in the stock of such an association and by provisions of the New Farm Credit Act, such stock is exempt from assessment on all loans endorsed since June 16, 1933. Mortgage loans through Federal Land Banks mature within 20 to 30 years and are made at the uniform rate of five per cent, although on all loans made during the two years ending May 12, 1935, only four and one-half per cent will be charged for all interest falling due prior to July 11, 1938. Mortgage loans up to $50,000 may be obtained by individual farmers provided the loan does not exceed 50 per cent of the appraised normal value of the land mortgaged and 20 per cent of the appraised value of the permanent insured improvements thereon. The Land Banks have been authorized to issue $2,000,000,000 in new farm loan bonds, with interest guaranteed by the United States Treasury.

The Intermediate Credit Banks, discount notes which are secured by chattel and crop mortgages and warehouse receipts, for credit associations of farmers, banks and production credit associations. Such loans mature within nine months to three years.

Under the plan for the Production Credit Corporations, which have now been organized in most land bank districts, credit associations of farmers now can obtain part of their capital through these corporations and discount their individual notes through the Intermediate Credit Banks as previously done. The Production Credit Corporations will subscribe for Class A stock in local credit associations and supervise their activities. Farmers who want to obtain production credit loans will apply to local credit associations and subscribe in capital stock, five per cent of their loans which will not be assessable. By this means, direct loans to farmers as have been made in the past by Regional Agricultural Credit Corporations and the Crop Production Loan Office will be eventually abandoned and nearby supervision of such loans through local credit associations of farmers will be instituted.

The Bank for Agricultural Cooperative Organizations will make loans to cooperative associations for merchandising agricultural commodities, buying supplies and acquiring marketing facilities. Loans up to $500,000 will be made by regional banks and above this sum by the Central Bank for Cooperatives at Washington, D. C. However, cooperatives must subscribe for stock in the bank at the rate of five per cent of their loan.

Farm Prices Nearing The Pre-War Level

The index of prices paid Pennsylvania farmers for important agricultural products increased three points, from 90 to 93, between August 15 and September 15, according to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service. However, prices paid by farmers for articles purchased increased four points to 116, so that the purchasing power of the Pennsylvania farmers' dollar remained unchanged at 80 or four-fifths of its pre-war value.

Dairy and poultry products were largely responsible for the improved price index during the month. Farm prices for dairy products jumped ten points and the September 15 index was 99 or practically the pre-war average. Prices received for grain, fruits, and vegetables declined somewhat during the 30-day period.

The September 15 average prices with August and pre-war comparisons follow:

Commodity	September 1910-'14	August 1933	September 1933
Wheat per bushel	.94	.88	.83
Corn per bushel	.80	.66	.66
Oats per bushel	.46	.46	.44
Barley per bushel	.70	.58	.58
Rye per bushel	.77	.68	.67
Buckwheat per bushel	.71	.68	.67
Potatoes per bushel	.77	1.40	1.25
Hay per ton	15.41	9.60	9.80
Apples per bushel	.60	.90	.85
Hogs per 100 lbs.	8.34	4.70	4.75
Beef cattle, 100 lbs.	6.42	4.65	4.45
Veal calves, 100 lbs.	8.28	5.60	5.90
Sheep per 100 lbs.	4.84	2.65	2.50
Lambs per 100 lbs.	6.48	5.50	5.40
Milk cows per head	53.66	49.00	49.00
Horses per head	173.60	118.00	116.00
Mules per head	.....	113.00	114.00
Chickens per lb.	.138	.127	.127
Milk per 100 lbs.	1.65	1.50	1.70
Butter per lb.	.296	.23	.23
Butterfat per lb.	.....	.23	.23
Eggs per doz.	.254	.187	.214
Wool per lb.	.216	.26	.27
	Pre-war base		
FARM PRICE INDEX			
United States	100	72	70
Grain	100	81	78
Fruits and vegetables	100	120	101
Meat animals	100	63	62
Dairy products	100	72	76
Chickens and eggs	100	67	77
Unclassified	100	54	53
Pennsylvania	100	90	93
Grain	100	92	88
Fruits and vegetables	100	164	148
Meat animals	100	69	69
Dairy products	100	89	99
Chickens and eggs	100	78	86
Unclassified	100	62	64
PRICES FARMERS PAY	100	112	116
FARMERS' PURCHASING POWER			
United States	100	64	60
Pennsylvania	100	80	80

PENNSYLVANIA FARM SHOW—HARRISBURG—JANUARY 15-19, 1934

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Vol. 18 — Harrisburg, Pa., October 19-26, 1933 — No. 36

Contest Birds Lay Twelve Tons of Eggs, Set New High Record

The second Pennsylvania official egg laying contest closed recently with a record of almost twelve tons of eggs being laid by 970 hens. The final report shows 203,401 eggs during the 357-day period, an average of more than 216 eggs per hen. This is described as three times the performance of the average farm hen.

Every egg laid at the contest was weighed and points credited according to this weight. A remarkable feature of the contest, Secretary of Agriculture John A. McSparran points out, is that the eggs laid average two ounces each which is the standard weight necessary for eggs to bring premium prices on the market. In thirteen of the twenty highest pens, the average egg weight was considerably above the two-ounce standard. Furthermore, twenty-three of the twenty-six hens which received a credit of 300 or more points, the equivalent of 300 two-ounce eggs, laid what would be popularly described as "big" eggs.

New Record Set

Of the twenty leading pens, ten were entered by Pennsylvania poultrymen, the others representing nine different states, west as far as Oregon and south to Texas. Eighteen of these pens were Single Comb White Leghorns, one New Hampshire Red, and one Barred Plymouth Rocks. These pens had records of 240.8 points or better per bird (the equivalent of almost 241 two-ounce eggs in 357 days). The ten high birds in the pen entered by Guy A. Leader, York County, laid 2,876 eggs totaling 3,015 points to top the contest and to be one of the two best records ever established in a Standard Contest in the United States.

The names of contestants who entered one or more of the twenty leading pens, or owned one or more of the birds which laid either 300 eggs or secured a credit of 300 points in 365 days, follow: Guy A. Leader, York County; J. A. Hanson, Oregon; Ben W. Jacobs, Greene County; Taylor Brothers, Bucks County; W. A. Seidel, Texas; Bair's Poultry Farm, Westmoreland County; Cooperative Breeding and Hatchery Company, Ohio; Z. D. Horn, Washington County; Grandview Poultry Farm, Michigan.

Kauder's Pedigreed Leghorns, New York; John M. Maitland, Dauphin County; The Vandermast Farm, Maryland; J. C. McCoy, Jr., Venango County; Kerr Chickeries, New Jersey; G. E. Tanger, Adams County; Nedlar Farm, New Hampshire; Carey Farms, Ohio; P. T. Kistler, Bradford County.

Welty Brothers, West Virginia; C. H. Baker, Fayette County; Joseph H. Suppan, Lehigh County; Trexler Farms, Lehigh County; Northland Farms, Michigan; L. C. Beall, Jr., Washington (State); Victor Burkard, New York.

The New Contest

The third contest started October 1st, with 81 poultrymen entering 98 pens consisting of 1,274 birds. Sixty-one of the pens were entered by Pennsylvania flock owners, the remainder coming from the following sixteen states: New Jersey, New York, Washington, Ohio, Kansas, Michigan, Maryland, Iowa, Texas, West Virginia, Oregon, Massachusetts, Indiana, Missouri, New Hampshire, Oklahoma.

The entries are divided by breeds as follows: Single Comb White Leghorns, 61; Barred Plymouth Rocks, 5; White Plymouth Rocks, 7; White Wyandottes, 2; Rhode Island Reds, 7; New Hampshire Reds, 11; Anconas, 2; Single Comb White Minorcas, 2; New Hampshire Red and Barred Rock Cross, 1.

Farmers' Markets In Pennsylvania Total 132

On October 7, the Borough of Hanover in York County opened its new municipal farmers' market for operation, says the Pennsylvania bureau of markets. The market, which comprises a new one-story brick and steel building, 64 feet wide and 156 feet long, containing 96 stalls, was built by the borough to replace the curb market which has been in operation many years, the bureau specialists explain. It is a modern market in every respect, being well lighted and ventilated, attractively laid out and sanitarily equipped with ample parking space to the rear for the accommodation of tenants and buyers. This market cost the borough only $15,000 complete, which is described as an unbelievably low sum considering the substantial construction of the building and the fact that the equipment includes two comfort stations, steam heating plant, white enameled stands, white butcher cases, good electric lights and complete plumbing supplies.

Because of the low costs, the borough is able to rent space to farmers and dealers at a very low price and hence a complete occupancy is assured. In addition to using the building for a farmers' market, the Hanover authorities plan to hold annual automobile, flower, farm products and other shows to stimulate local enterprises, in the premises.

This latest addition to Pennsylvania farmers' market houses brings the total number of enclosed retail farm markets in this State to seventy. In addition to the enclosed markets, Pennsylvania has 62 open air or curb markets still in operation, making a total of 132 farmers' markets in this State. The business transacted at these markets is estimated to exceed $55,000,000 annually in farm products alone.

Half of State's Bakeries Inspected

More than half of the 4,000 bakeries in Pennsylvania have been inspected during the past few months by the pure food agents of the State bureau of foods and chemistry, in accordance with the sanitary provisions of the new State Bakery Law.

Reports on this work show that most bakeries are operating under satisfactory sanitary conditions and are giving the public a clean, wholesome product, Dr. James W. Kellogg, states. However, some plants have been found which must be greatly improved before a State license can be issued, he explains. This applies especially to bakeries operating in insanitary basements, where proper ventilation, flue connections, screening against flies are lacking and where the washing, toilet and heating facilities are not separated from the baking room as required.

The representatives of the State are giving bakeries full instructions on making the necessary changes so that all State requirements can be met by January 1st, when the licensing provisions of the law become effective.

Complete regulations for bakeries have been drafted and will be available in printed form within thirty days.

457,165 Dogs Licensed, 1,688 Owners Fined

A total of 457,165 dog licenses have been issued, 19,208 uncontrolled dogs killed, 1,688 dog owners prosecuted and 1,538 damage claims amounting to $23,817.13 received this year to date, according to the bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Comparing this report with the report on the corresponding date a year ago, it is found that this year, 10,248 fewer dogs have been licensed, 828 fewer uncontrolled dogs have been killed, 466 fewer dog owners have been prosecuted, and $11,904.69 less in damage claims has been received.

The number of 1933 dog licenses issued by counties follows: Adams, 3,531; Allegheny, 31,482; Armstrong, 6,902; Beaver, 6,597; Bedford, 5,467; Berks, 16,131; Blair, 10,785; Bradford, 5,533; Bucks, 7,356; Butler, 7,253; Cambria, 14,307.

Cameron, 466; Carbon, 4,278; Centre, 4,154; Chester, 10,462; Clarion, 4,139; Clearfield, 5,735; Clinton, 2,724; Columbia 4,256; Crawford, 6,991; Cumberland, 5,345.

Dauphin, 10,458; Delaware, 12,829; Elk, 2,273; Erie, 7,989; Fayette, 12,326; Forest, 779; Franklin, 5,015; Fulton, 1,696; Greene, 4,480, Huntingdon, 4,404.

Indiana, 7,467; Jefferson, 4,826; Juniata, 1,776; Lackawanna, 9,286; Lancaster, 15,562; Lawrence, 5,131; Lebanon, 5,238; Lehigh, 8,497; Luzerne, 15,992; Lycoming, 7,098.

McKean, 4,026; Mercer, 7,306; Mifflin, 3,089; Monroe, 3,201; Montgomery, 13,962; Montour, 960; Northampton, 9,495; Northumberland, 7,231; Perry, 3,448; Pike, 1,292; Potter, 2,019.

Schuylkill, 10,998; Snyder, 1,769; Somerset, 8,507; Sullivan, 942; Susquehanna, 4,203; Tioga, 3,526; Union, 1,534; Venango, 6,066; Warren, 3,173.

Washington, 14,851; Wayne, 3,946; Westmoreland, 20,365; Wyoming, 2,133; York, 12,107.

More Interest Than Ever In State Show

Interest in the coming Pennsylvania Farm Show is greater than in either of the past two shows, John H. Light, director, reports.

Commercial space buyers of former shows are extending the size of their exhibits and many new ones are taking booths for the first time.

Interest generated by the success of local and county fairs is expected to be reflected in the greatest flood of entries in the competitive departments of the State Exposition ever experienced here. More than 20,000 premium lists and entry blanks have been distributed and thousands of additional requests are anticipated.

Approximately 7,000 cash awards amounting to $36,000 are being offered. Numerous special prizes are also listed.

The competitive section of the Exposition will be made up of the following departments: Horses, sheep, swine, beef cattle, dairy cattle, milk, corn, small grains, potatoes, cigar leaf tobacco, apples, vegetables, maple syrup and maple sugar, apiary products, wool, eggs, baby chicks, poultry, foods and clothing, cultural arts, sports, State vocational demonstration contest, and State contest of vocational school exhibits.

82 Merchants Fined In Pure Food Check

Eighty-two Pennsylvania merchants, milk dealers and bakers were prosecuted during the past month for pure food law violations, according to the State Department of Agriculture.

The cases covered a wide scope of illegal practices such as: selling maggot-infested berries, misrepresenting smoked shoulder as ham, dispensing lolly pops containing sulphur dioxide, adulterating butter, artificially coloring soft drinks, selling cold storage pork not stamped, filling cream with foreign fat, misrepresenting the quality of eggs and selling ice cream, frozen custard, milk and cream deficient in butter fat.

These violations were discovered by pure food agents in Luzerne, Philadelphia, Warren, Lycoming, Montgomery, Berks, Bucks, Chester, Schuylkill, Allegheny, and York Counties.

PENNSYLVANIA FARM SHOW—HARRISBURG—JANUARY 15-19, 1934

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Vol. 18 — Harrisburg, Pa., November 2, 1933 — No. 37

Egg Contest Hens Make Records At Feed Cost Of Seven Cents Per Dozen

The hens competing in the second Pennsylvania Egg Laying Contest, recently closed, consumed almost 48 tons of feed and laid 19,500 dozen eggs at an average feed cost of seven cents per dozen, George F. Shaw, supervisor of the contest, states in his report to Secretary McSparran.

The total feed consumed for the year included laying mash, 14 tons; scratch grain, 21 tons; fleshing mash, 10 tons; oyster shells, 2 tons; grit, 1 ton; cod liver oil, 30 gallons; and 66 bushels of oats for sprouting. On this basis, each bird during the 357 day period consumed more than 20 times her weight in feed.

The feeding schedule as outlined by the Contest Supervisor included the following: (1) Laying mash was kept before the birds at all times by means of open hoppers. This mash, which cost approximately $30.00 a ton, consists of 300 pounds No. 2 or better corn meal, 250 pounds standard wheat bran, 100 pounds standard flour wheat middlings, 100 pounds No. 2 ground clipped oats (38 to 40 lbs.), 100 pounds meat scrap (55%—60% protein), 50 pounds alfalfa leaf meal (19% to 20% protein), 50 pounds fish meal (55% to 60% protein), 50 pounds dried skim milk, (32-34% protein), 10 pounds salt.

(2) Water was available to the laying hens constantly. The open water pans were scrubbed and refilled daily.

(3) Scratch grain, made up of 100 pounds cracked yellow corn, 100 pounds whole wheat and 15 pounds clipped oats, was fed once daily by scattering in the litter in the late afternoon. This feed cost $22.00 per ton.

(4) Fleshing mash composed of equal parts of yellow corn meal ($21.00 per ton), rolled oats ($39.00 per ton) and condensed buttermilk ($2.75 per cwt.) mixed barely moist, was fed in an amount that the birds would clean up in 20 minutes. A small amount of cod liver oil (32 cents per pound) was added to the mash.

(5) Oats (34 cents per bushel) were sprouted and fed during the winter months, while fresh lawn clippings were made available during the spring and summer.

(6) Oyster shells and grit were kept before the birds at all times in self-feeding hoppers.

Wheat straw was used on the floor as litter and wood shavings were used in the nests as nesting material.

Artificial light was utilized in the fall and winter to supplement daylight, thus providing the birds a 13-hour working day throughout the year.

A hot water heating system was used to maintain a uniform temperature of 45-50° F. in each pen throughout the winter months.

The contest eggs were sold to the Harrisburg State Hospital for $4,331.85 or an average of about 22 cents per dozen.

Berry Plants Certified In Twenty Counties

As a protection to a farm enterprise representing an annual cash income of several hundred thousand dollars, the bureau of plant industry, State Department of Agriculture is certifying disease-free bramble (blackberry and raspberry) plants grown in Pennsylvania in order that sales can be made in accordance with the Plant Pest Act.

This work was started in 1931 when the plantings of 31 growers passed inspection. This year 69 growers in 20 counties succeeded in meeting all requirements. The counties and number of growers certified in each are: Berks, 2; Bucks, 1; Butler, 5; Cambria, 2; Chester, 1; Columbia, 1; Crawford, 1; Erie, 20; Indiana, 1; Juniata, 2; Lancaster, 3; Lawrence, 9; Mercer, 8; Montgomery, 1; Snyder, 2; Susquehanna, 3; Venango, 3; Warren 1; Westmoreland, 1; York, 2. Certified, locally-grown plants are now readily available to buyers in all parts of the Commonwealth, officials explain.

Attention is also given to bramble plants coming from growers outside of the State. Last spring a quantity of bramble plants shipped into Pennsylvania were inspected and condemned because they were found to be badly infected with crown gall. It is planned to extend this inspection next spring to include all bramble plants shipped into Pennsylvania for resale. When it is found that such plants do not meet the requirements as set forth in the regulations effective in Pennsylvania, they will be condemned and returned to the shipper. This, it is believed, will not only assure the buyer clean stock, but also protect the Pennsylvania grower of certified plants who is forced to meet higher standards than are in effect in many other states.

State Explains TB Indemnity Payments

In order to clarify the conditions and circumstances under which indemnity may be paid by the State for T. B. reactors that die from causes other than slaughter under official inspection, the Department of Justice has ruled that indemnity will be paid only: (a) When it is deemed necessary by the Bureau to order an animal killed to prevent the spread of disease, and: (b) It is appraised and the agreement of appraisal signed by owner and agent, and: (c) An order or permit issued for slaughter or removal to the place of slaughter, and: (d) It reaches the place of slaughter while still living, and: (e) Is actually slaughtered under official supervision.

This means, officials of the bureau of animal industry explain, that in order for the owner to secure indemnity, the reacting animal must be appraised, ordered killed, and live to be killed under official inspection unless ordered killed immediately for special reasons by an agent. No other procedure or occurrence such as accident or death from disease before slaughter, will qualify an animal for indemnity.

This opinion of the Department of Justice is being carried in a service letter recently mailed by the bureau of animal industry, State Department of Agriculture, to interested parties throughout the Commonwealth.

Farmer's Markets In Pennsylvania Total 132

The Borough of Hanover in York County recently opened its new municipal farmers' market for operation, says the Pennsylvania bureau of markets. The market, which comprises a new one-story brick and steel building, 64 feet wide and 156 feet long, containing 96 stalls, was built by the borough to replace the curb market which has been in operation many years, the bureau specialists explain. It is a modern market in every respect, being well lighted and ventilated, attractively laid out and sanitarily equipped with ample parking space to the rear for the accommodation of tenants and buyers. This market cost the borough only $15,000 complete, which is described as an unbelievably low sum considering the substantial construction of the building and the fact that the equipment includes two comfort stations, steam heating plant, white enameled stands, white butcher cases, good electric lights and complete plumbing supplies.

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Foreign Countries Buying Pa. Apples

More than seventy-five carloads of carefully graded apples are being loaded each week during the present harvesting season, at Pennsylvania points for shipment to forein countries, according to the State bureau of markets. So far, almost three out of every four cars loaded have carried export certificates, inspection records show.

This fruit is being loaded principally in Adams, Franklin, Cumberland, York, Berks, Lehigh, Lancaster, Chester and Montgomery Counties. It is said that the eastern counties are becoming more important as producers of export apples.

In addition to the export sales, a heavy movement of fruit into storage is reported.

Michigan May Copy Farm Show Idea

An annual state farm exposition, patterned after the Pennsylvania Farm Show, has been recommended to the State Legislature of Michigan by its special committee which has spent a year investigating state fairs and shows throughout America, according to reports reaching the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The Michigan investigators spent two days at the Pennsylvania Show last January and were so impressed that they made recommendations asking that their State provide a "State farm show similar in character to the Pennsylvania Farm Show," and that a commission be appointed quite similar in make-up to the Pennsylvania Farm Show Commission.

KEYSTONE COOPERATION

Mushroom Growers Get First Cooperative Loan

To the Mushroom Growers' Cooperative Association of Pennsylvania goes the honor of being the first farmers' cooperative in this State to obtain a loan from the United States Farm Credit Administration's New Baltimore Bank for Cooperative Organizations, established on September 27, 1933, says the State bureau of markets. A facilities loan, secured by a first mortgage on the canning factory, real estate and equipment owned by the association, was granted to the Cooperative by the Baltimore Bank early in October.

This loan which was granted for a period of ten years, was made to the Cooperative in order to enable it to liquidate its mortgage indebtedness to a Kennett Square bank and thus release a considerable sum of cash for the bank's local business use. The terms of agreement with the Bank for Cooperatives specify that the facilities loan must be repaid in regular annual installments and in addition, the Mushroom Growers' Cooperative Association must apply five percent of the proceeds of the loan towards the purchase of stock in the Baltimore Bank. So far as the records show, this is the first facilities loan granted by any Federal rural credit agency to a cooperative association incorporated under the Pennsylvania cooperative associations laws.

PENNSYLVANIA FARM SHOW—HARRISBURG—JANUARY 15-19, 1934

PA 1.24/4

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

Entered as Second-class Matter, June 28, 1909, at the Post Office at Harrisburg, Pa., under Act of Congress, June 6, 1900.

John A. McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture — George F. Johnson, Editor

Vol. 18 — Harrisburg, Pa., November 9, 1933 — No. 38

Farm Price Situation Becomes More Favorable In Pennsylvania

The farm price situation has improved steadily in Pennsylvania since the disastrously low level was reached last March and April, according to the State Department of Agriculture. At that time, the farm price level had slumped to almost half of the pre-war level, meaning that the farmer's dollar had depreciated to less than sixty cents in buying power. By October 15, the Pennsylvania farm price level had risen to 96 and the buying power of the farmer's dollar to 83 cents. Improvement during this period has been registered in all classes of farm products, with grain, fruits and vegetables, and dairy products showing the most substantial recovery. The price of meat animals has shown the least increase.

Of all classes of farm products, fruits and vegetables make up the only group which had a higher relative value when compared to prices of non-agricultural commodities, on October 15, than during the pre-war period. Short fruit crops have been an important factor in the favorable showing of this class.

Dairy products have shown an eighteen point rise since August 15, putting the index up to 107 in mid-October. However, when the prices which farmers must pay for commodities purchased are considered, the value of the dairy product's dollar is reduced to 92 cents.

Prices for eggs made the usual seasonal jump between September 15 and October 15. The poultry price index stood at 109 on the latter date, seven points above the corresponding date in 1932, but still six points below the pre-war value in terms of other commodities.

The prices paid farmers for milk, butter, eggs, wool, hogs, lambs and veal calves, increased between September 15 and October 15, while other prices, particularly those of grains, decreased.

Assuming no further increase in the prices paid by Pennsylvania farmers for things purchased, the prices received by farmers will still have to increase approximately 20 per cent to give the farmer's dollar the value it had in the five-year period from 1910 to 1914.

The October 15 average prices with September 15 and pre-war comparisons, follow:

Commodity	October 1910-'14	Sept. 1933	Oct. 1933
Wheat per bushel	.95	.83	.79
Corn per bushel	.75	.66	.59
Oats per bushel	.46	.44	.40
Barley per bushel	.68	.58	.56
Rye per bushel	.77	.67	.65
Buckwheat per bushel	.69	.67	.57
Potatoes per bushel ..	.69	1.25	1.00
Hay per ton	15.51	9.80	9.40
Apples per bushel ...	.59	.85	.85
Hogs per 100 lbs. ...	8.46	4.75	5.00
Beef cattle per 100 lbs.	6.28	4.45	4.20
Veal calves per 100 lbs.	8.38	5.90	6.10
Sheep per 100 lbs. ..	4.88	2.50	2.45
Lambs per 100 lbs. ..	6.10	5.40	5.50
Milk cows per head ...	54.22	49.00	50.00
Horses per head	169.00	116.00	116.00
Mules per head	.....	114.00	112.00
Chickens per lb.	.134	.127	.125
Turkeys per lb.	.176	.17	.18
Milk per 100 lbs.	1.74	1.70	1.85
Butter per lb.	.314	.23	.24
Butterfat per lb.	.....	.23	.24
Eggs per doz.	.292	.214	.288
Wool per lb.	.210	.27	.29
	Pre-war base		
FARM PRICE INDEX			
UNITED STATES ..	100	70	70
Grain	100	78	68
Fruits and vegetables	100	101	86
Meat animals ...	100	62	63
Dairy products ..	100	76	78
Chickens and eggs	100	77	94
Unclassified	100	53	56
PENNSYLVANIA ..	100	93	96
Grain	100	88	82
Fruits and vegetables	100	148	124
Meat animals ...	100	69	69
Dairy products ..	100	99	107
Chickens and eggs	100	86	109
Unclassified	100	64	62
PRICES FARMERS PAY	100	116	116
FARMERS PURCHASING POWER			
United States	100	60	60
Pennsylvania	100	80	83

511 Ice Cream Plants Licensed

Five hundred and eleven ice cream plants, manufacturing more than 25,000,000 gallons of ice cream annually, have been licensed since July 1, this year under the new State law regulating the making and sale of this important food product in Pennsylvania, according to the latest report from the State bureau of foods and chemistry.

It is explained by Dr. James W. Kellogg, director of the Bureau, that the law covers not only local plants, but all ice cream manufacturers selling their products in the Commonwealth. It specifically requires operation in a sanitary manner with strict regard for the purity and wholesomeness of the finished product. All plants are required to register their products, obtain a license and pay a fee based upon the number of gallons of ice cream produced annually.

Pennsylvania is the leading manufacturer of ice cream in the United States, producing more than one-sixth of the entire country's supply. The 1932 estimate for Pennsylvania was 27,007,000 gallons out of the total for all the states of 160,138,000 gallons. As the result of the new State regulation, improved production methods and even better quality products are expected.

Announce Dates When Show Entries Close

The final dates for entering livestock, poultry and farm products in nineteen departments of the Pennsylvania Farm Show scheduled for Harrisburg next January 15-19, have been announced by the Show management.

Entries of livestock including horses, sheep, swine, beef cattle and dairy cattle, close December 1. This is sooner than in other Departments because of compiling and printing an official entry list.

Poultry entries including baby chicks, close December 11. Egg entries, however, remain open until 6 p. m., January 11.

Corn, small grain and potatoes must be entered by 10 a. m., Saturday January 13; apples, 10 a. m., January 15; vegetables and maple products, 8 a. m., January 15; apiary products, 8 a. m., January 13; clothing and foods, 6 p. m., January 13.

No definite date is set for the final entry of milk but samples must be produced and prepared on Thursday January 11, and must arrive at the Farm Show Building by 9 a. m., January 13. Tobacco and wool, likewise, have no final entry date set but all exhibits must be on hand when the Show opens at 8 a. m., January 15.

Hundreds of entries of livestock have been received during the past month and more than 25,000 premium lists have been mailed to interested parties in all counties of the State, John H. Light, director, reports.

Poultry Auctions Double Egg Sales

Over 2,000,000 dozen graded eggs were sold during the first nine months this year through the six Pennsylvania egg auctions, according to the quarterly report issued by the bureau of markets, State Department of Agriculture. This represents a 100 percent increase over the corresponding period in 1932 when fewer egg auctions were operating.

During September, the Tri-County auction at Center Point, Montgomery County, led all six Pennsylvania and the two largest New Jersey auctions in the average price received for the four top grades of eggs sold. The average price for the month was 35.48 cents per dozen. The prevailing Philadelphia price during this same period was 21.04 cents and the New York price 26.13 cents.

In addition to the Tri-County group, egg auctions are operating at Doylestown, Bucks County; Lehigh Valley, Easton, R. F. D. No. 3, Northampton County; Coatesville, Chester County; Butler, Butler County and New Holland in Lancaster County. All are incorporated as cooperative associations except the one at New Holland which is privately owned and operated.

These auctions are made up of groups of poultrymen who assemble their eggs twice weekly and sell them to the highest bidder according to the Pennsylvania official egg grades. This form of selling has added several hundred thousand dollars to the cash income of cooperating poultrymen in the Commonwealth since its inception two years ago, reports indicate.

More Food Reported In Cold Storage

Twelve percent more food was reported in the sixty-seven licensed cold storage warehouses in Pennsylvania at the end of the third quarter this year, than at the corresponding time a year ago, according to the State bureau of foods and chemistry. The increase was particularly noticeable in poultry, butter and beef. Butter holdings were the highest since 1930. The amount of pork in storage, however, was the lowest since 1926.

The downward trend in cold storage holdings, which started in 1930, has apparently run its course, pure food officials observe. They point out that the latest figures, while showing a substantial increase over 1932, are not in excess of the long-time average amount of cold storage holdings at this season of the year.

The figures for September 30, 1933 and for the corresponding date in 1932, are:

	Sept. 30 1933	Sept. 30 1932
Eggs in shell (dozs.) ..	13,054,710	12,719,666
Eggs out of shell (lbs.)	4,376,787	4,043,862
Butter (lbs.)	8,063,897	5,324,661
Poultry (lbs.)	2,465,600	1,688,441
Fish (lbs.)	962,844	1,164,793
Game (lbs.)	4,904	3,978
Beef (lbs.)	1,848,211	607,574
Veal (lbs.)	86,164	23,642
Mutton (lbs.)	115,142	111,337
Pork (lbs.)	2,015,711	3,036,306

PENNSYLVANIA FARM SHOW—HARRISBURG—JANUARY 15-19, 1934

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		11:30 A.M.—Berkshires 1:30 P.M.—Hampshires 2:30 P.M.—Chester Whites	3:00 P.M.—Berkshire Sale		

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PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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Entered as Second-class Matter, June 28, 1909, at the Post Office at Harrisburg, Pa., under Act of Congress, June 6, 1900.

John A. McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture — George F. Johnson, Editor

Vol. 18 — Harrisburg, Pa., November 16-23, 1933 — No. 39

Bovine Tuberculosis Clean-Up Aids In Reducing Human Death Rate

Since the Federal-State cooperative testing program for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis was inaugurated in the United States in 1917, over 115,000,000 cattle have been given the tuberculin test and 2,693,570 reactors have been removed, according to a compilation made by the National Livestock Exchange.

This agency draws a significant comparison between the reduction in the prevalence of bovine tuberculosis and the decrease in human death rate from tuberculosis. For example, the percentage of reacting cattle in the United States has been reduced from approximately 4 percent to less than 2 percent between 1918 and 1932. During the same period, the human death rate in the United States from tuberculosis has dropped from 147.1 to 63.0 per hundred thousand. In Pennsylvania where more than 90 percent of the cattle are under supervision for tuberculosis, the rate has declined from 151.3 to 55.0 per hundred thousand. In actual number, this is a decrease from 12,944 to 5,411.

The Livestock Exchange Report quotes prominent health authorities in all states in which the bovine tuberculosis eradication work has been completed or is near completion as saying that this disease control project has been an important factor in reducing death in humans from tuberculosis. These officials express the belief that diseased dairy cattle are an important source of tuberculosis, especially in children where it is believed to be from 10 to 30 percent.

In a number of states, the annual reductions in death rate from tuberculosis has been 12 times greater since 1918 than before that time. Other factors which undoubtedly have contributed to reduce human death from tuberculosis especially since 1918, are: the rise in the standard of living, educational publicity, removal of contact cases, the expansion of sanitaria, better knowledge of hygiene, and general adoption of milk pasteurization.

Peach Growers Helped In Disease Control

Next to late Spring freezing, one of the greatest worries of the peach grower, has been the peach yellows disease, says the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Fifteen years ago the disease was common throughout the important peach growing counties in southeastern Pennsylvania, one out of every twenty-five trees being infected, Department records indicate. This meant trees of short life and little profit.

No successful control measure could be found. The only way out was to discover and destroy the infected trees before the disease spread to healthy trees nearby. Starting in 1921, this plan was adopted and followed systematically by the State bureau of plant industry. Over 287,000 trees were inspected in 15 counties that year and out of that number 17,000 were found infected. These trees were marked by the inspectors and the orchardists removed the trees. For thirteen years, this plan was faithfully pursued until by 1933, the prevalence of the disease had been reduced so that instead of one in twenty-five, only one in seven hundred trees inspected was found infected.

A total of 428,756 trees were inspected this year in 269 orchards located in thirteen counties. Of these trees, only 581 were marked for removal because of evidence of the disease.

The Bureau is now experimenting with biennial instead of annual inspections of orchards, in the hopes that the disease can be controlled with a 50 percent saving in inspection cost. Results so far indicate the success of this plan. Officials point out, however, that the prevalence of the "yellows" must be kept under two trees per thousand, otherwise the value of the trees lost will be greater than the saving in inspection work.

Fewer Turkeys Raised On Pennsylvania Farms

Fewer turkeys were raised on Pennsylvania farms this year than a year ago, according to a survey recently made by the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service. Production is believed to be not more than 90 percent of the 1932 crop, 52 percent of which will be ready for the Thanksgiving market, 38 percent for Christmas and 10 percent later. In addition to the shorter crop, cold storage holdings of turkeys in Pennsylvania on October 1 were 24 percent less than on the corresponding date a year ago.

The low price received for last year's turkey crop proved very discouraging to Pennsylvania growers, and tended to curb production this year. Mortality in some sections, especially the southeastern part of the State, was unusually high on account of the continued wet weather, but in some counties in the western part, where drought prevailed, growing conditions were ideal and an increase in the number raised this year is reported.

The number of turkeys in the United States this fall, was reported as somewhat less than in 1932. Turkeys in ordinary farm flocks are about as numerous as a year ago but those in large commercial flocks are believed to be fewer. As these large flocks produce a considerable part of the total supply, it seems apparent that total production of turkeys this year, while again large, is hardly up to the very heavy production of last year, Federal marketing authorities explain. No forecast of turkey prices is made.

Issue Booklet On State Food Laws

A compilation of all the Pennsylvania food laws has been published in a 64-page bulletin by the State Department of Agriculture.

Thirty different enactments with numerous amendments are covered in this compilation. The new bakery, ice cream, food advertising and Kosher meat laws, passed at recent sessions of the General Assembly, are included.

The bulletin is number 519 and can be secured by addressing the Mailing Room, Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa.

High Rank Shown

Recent compilations made from the 1930 Census by the Federal Department of Commerce show the high ranking of several Pennsylvania counties in specialized crop production. For example, Bucks County is one of the ten leading counties in the United States in asparagus production. Lehigh, Lancaster, York and Berks Counties rank among the first forty counties in the country in potato acreage with Lehigh standing twenty-second. Erie County is one of the twenty-four leading cabbage growing counties in the United States.

Cut Express Rates On Poultry Shipments

Express rates on intrastate and interstate rail shipments of live poultry in Pennsylvania and to other northeastern states, have been reduced one-third from rates previously existing, according to the Railway Express Agency, Inc. The charge on return of empty coops has also been cut to 10 cents, a reduction of 50 percent.

These reductions should prove of considerable economic benefit to Pennsylvania which is one of the five leading poultry states, officials of the bureau of markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, state.

PENNSYLVANIA FARM SHOW—HARRISBURG—JANUARY 15-19, 1934

PA124/4

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

Entered as Second-class Matter, June 28, 1909, at the Post Office at Harrisburg, Pa., under Act of Congress, June 6, 1900.

John A. McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture — George F. Johnson, Editor

Vol. 18 — Harrisburg, Pa., November 30, 1933 — No. 40

Plans Being Rapidly Completed For State's Largest Farm Show

Plans are being rapidly completed for the State's eighteenth annual Pennsylvania Farm Show which will open in Harrisburg Monday morning, January 15, and continue for five days, the show management reports. Progress on arrangements to date indicate by far the best farm exhibition yet to be staged in the mammoth exposition building.

The commercial space has been placed under contract more successfully than in either of the previous two shows and entries in the livestock departments including dairy and beef cattle, horses, swine and sheep, overflowed the available accommodations long before the final date for closing entries.

Record Poultry Show

The poultry department which has grown into the largest winter show of its kind in the entire country, will be filled to the very limit again this year. Entries have been received from all parts of the country. In addition to chickens, this department includes turkeys, ducks and geese. Baby chicks —newcomers in the show a year ago— will be back in larger numbers.

Other extensive exhibits will include corn, small grains, potatoes, milk, tobacco, apples, vegetables, maple products, apiary products, wool, eggs, foods and clothing. Wherever possible, more than the usual amount of space is being reserved for these displays.

Preliminary programs covering the annual conventions of more than thirty farm organizations, have been compiled and will be available in a convenient printed booklet by December 15. Among the associations arranging Farm Show meetings, are: All the swine and dairy breed associations, Beekeepers' Association, Dairy and Milk Inspectors' Association, Dairymen's Association, Society of Farm Women, Former State Board of Agriculture and Institute Lecturers, Horticultural Association, State Association of Markets, Nut Growers' Association, Potato Growers' Association, Poultrymen's Association, Sheep and Wool Growers' Association, Threshermen and Farmers' Association, Vegetable Growers' Association, and Agricultural Engineers.

These programs promise to be more informative to members this year than ever before. In addition to numerous discussions on cutting cost of production and increasing the quality of products, officials from Washington, D. C., will appear at many of these meetings to explain the procedure, operation and results of the National Agricultural Adjustment projects.

Special evening programs in the main pavilion, opening Monday evening with a mass meeting and speakers of national prominence, are scheduled. The State horseshoe pitching contest, the one-act play tournament and the vocational demonstrations will be popular features again in the coming show.

Many New Features

Visitors this year will find dozens of new features and hundreds of new improvements in the various departments of the exhibition. A number of lines of agricultural equipment and supplies will be seen at the show for the first time next January.

Additional improvements have been made about the Farm Show Building. The plantings of trees, shrubs and grass in 1932 have grown very successfully and have added greatly to the attractiveness of the ten-acre structure. All the roads leading to the building from the front and along the sides have been hard-surfaced to eliminate dust and dirt. It is believed that this will aid in keeping the interior of the building clean.

Higher Farm Prices Probable In 1934

Farmers in 1934 may anticipate a somewhat higher level of prices for their marketable commodities as well as improvement in the exchange value of their output, according to an outlook report recently issued by economists of the United States Department of Agriculture. Future monetary and credit policies, however, may alter substantially the extent and character of the price rise, the economists explain.

Among the high spots in this report on the present and prospective agricultural situation in the United States, are the following:

"The domestic demand for most farm products is likely to improve further in 1934." Higher wages, increased cost of equipment and higher fertilizer and feed prices are expected to increase 1934 production cost over 1933 although probably not over 1932.

* * * "The world wheat market continues to be depressed by accumulated stocks of wheat, * * * but improved business conditions throughout the world is a favorable aspect of the wheat situation. * * * Prospects are that the United States will again have a surplus of wheat for export next year. * * *

"Relationship between feed grain and livestock prices are no longer conducive to increase in livestock numbers and may result in decreases. * * * Supply of meat animals on farms is expected to be slightly larger at the beginning of next year than this year but increase in cattle numbers may be offset by reduction in hogs and slight decrease in sheep and lambs. Consumer demand for meat is expected to show further improvement next year. * * * Outlook for cattle producers during the next two years is relatively unfavorable but conditions more promising for cattle feeders during the next twelve months. * * * Present indications point to some reductions in lamb feeding during the coming winter. * * *

"Developments indicate beginning of a shortage in supply of horses and mules which may eventually reach serious proportions. * * * Relatively favorable returns from dairying during recent years of falling prices, are likely to be less favorable when compared to most other types of farming during the next year or two. * * *

Uncertainty prevails in the poultry industry. * * * "No material change in spring egg production in 1934 from 1933 appears probable. * * *

"A two per cent increase in potato plantings is anticipated for 1934 which, with average growing conditions, will probably result in a crop giving growers less gross income than this year. * * * Market outlook for commercial truck crops during 1934 appears more favorable than during the last two years * * * and somewhat higher prices for cannery products are expected to prevail. * * *

"The fruit outlook is relatively encouraging, especially for orchardists close to large consuming centers. * * * The market outlook for grapes for the next few years is much improved. * * *

"Tobacco supply indicates need for limiting production in 1934. * * *"

More detailed information on the agricultural outlook can be secured from either the State or the Federal Departments of Agriculture.

Fewer Bottling Plants Licensed By State

A ten per cent reduction in number of licenses issued to soft drink bottling plants this year compared to 1932, is reported by the State Bureau of Foods and Chemistry.

Last year 876 such plants were licensed under State law but the number so far this year has dropped to 790. While fewer licenses have been issued, more prosecutions have been necessary. The pure foods officials were required to take action in 72 cases, compared to 52 last year. Of this number 37 were for operating bottling plants without license, the remainder resulting from failure to label bottles correctly for artificial coloring, for deficiency in sugar, and for operating plants with weak caustic solutions for bottle washing.

The State carbonated beverage law was enacted eight years ago to assure the public a wholesome and properly labelled product.

Egg Laying Contest Makes Higher Records

The third official Pennsylvania Egg Laying contest completed its first month with higher records than were established by the second contest during the corresponding month a year ago, according to the October report issued by the State Department of Agriculture. The percentage production was three points higher, the average eggs per bird one greater, and the average egg weight per dozen one-half ounce more than a year ago. The ten leading pens in October this year, all averaged more points and the two highest birds each laid 29 eggs compared with 28 eggs by the two leading birds in the 1932 contest.

Ninety-seven pens are entered this year compared with 96 pens a year ago.

Counties That Lead

Tioga, Bucks and Lancaster rank among the first forty-three counties in the United States in celery production.

York, Bucks, Allegheny and Lancaster are four of the fifty greatest sweet corn growing counties in the country with York ranking thirteenth. York is also one of the twenty-three greatest producers of snap and string beans.

Allegheny, Bucks and Montgomery counties are listed among the first fifty in the United States in the production of mixed vegetables.

PENNSYLVANIA FARM SHOW—HARRISBURG—JANUARY 15-19, 1934

PA1.24/4

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

Entered as Second-class Matter, June 23, 1909, at the Post Office at Harrisburg, Pa., under Act of Congress, June 6, 1900.

John A. McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture — George F. Johnson, Editor

Vol. 18 — Harrisburg, Pa., December 7, 1933 — No. 41

Law Regulates Sanitary Conditions In 3500 Pennsylvania Bakeries

Proprietors of more than 3,500 Pennsylvania bakeries must secure State licenses before January 1, if they expect to continue operation in 1934. This license applies only to bakeries and not individual employes, Dr. James W. Kellogg, State pure food director, explains. Bakeries are defined by the new bakery law as all buildings and parts of buildings used for the manufacture of bakery products intended for sale. The law exempts all home bakeries where no sales are made and bakeries which sell bakery products, provided not in excess of 50 pounds of flour a week are used.

Individuals employed in bakeries are required by the law to obtain certificates from physicians showing freedom from communicable diseases and skin affliction. The new law requires all persons working in bakeries to be free from communicable diseases and to be clean and sanitary in personal habits. The intent of the law is to assure the public, bakery products that are pure, clean, and wholesome.

Under the law, the State Department of Agriculture has the authority to refuse licenses to proprietors of bakeries who do not operate their plants under sanitary conditions, who fail to improve unclean conditions, who may be operating in insanitary buildings or parts of buildings, or who do not employ persons having the proper health certificate. According to the rules and regulations, licenses will not be issued for any bakery which is in an insanitary building or basement, and which is not protected from heating plants, storage bins, ash pits, toilets, lavatories, etc. As a qualification for licensing, a baker must register and list all of his bakery products.

Livestock Dealers Must Secure License

Dealers and brokers in livestock are reminded by a statement from the bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, that a 1934 license must be secured in order to do business after January 1. This licensing is in accordance with the law passed at the 1931 session of the General Assembly.

Those exempted from the provisions of the act include: 1) Any duly incorporated agricultural cooperative association in its dealings with its members. 2) Any person, association, copartnership or corporation who or which does not handle in the aggregate more than one hundred animals in any one license year. 3) Any person, copartnership, association or corporation who or which by dispersal sale is permanently discontinuing the business of dairying, breeding, raising or feeding animals. 4) Any butcher or packer who receives animals exclusively for immediate slaughter. 5) That part of the business of a farmer which consists of buying or receiving animals for grazing and feeding purposes and the sale or disposal of such animals after the grazing and feeding period.

Eight hundred and fifty-five dealers and brokers received licenses during 1933. No license fee is charged. Application for license should be filed with the Bureau of Animal Industry, Harrisburg, Pa., at once.

Warn Seed Dealers Against Unscrupulous Out-of-State Sellers

Retail seed dealers numbering more than 2,000 throughout Pennsylvania, have been given special warning by the State Department of Agriculture to beware of unscrupulous seed wholesalers located in other states. It is reported that several western Pennsylvania dealers have been fallen victims to wholesale offerings of cheap seed from other states.

"Most of the samples collected from seed sent into this State by U. J. Cover of Mt. Gilead, Ohio, have violated the Pennsylvania seed law," officials of the Department of Agriculture assert. "Another offender," they explain, "is S. Rychener of Pittesville, Ohio."

The advice from the State seed testing laboratory is to buy from reliable wholesalers and to keep in mind the following points:

1. Beware of the seedsmen who offer seeds below the market prices. Invariably something is wrong.

2. Remember the law cannot hold responsible a dealer who is located outside the limits of the State. The retailer must stand responsible for the seeds which he sells. If they violate the law, he is liable to a fine not to exceed $200.

3. Demand that all seeds be tagged in compliance with the Pennsylvania seed law. If in doubt about the quality of seeds, have them tested before selling or offering them for sale.

Law Protects Buyers Of Apples Sold In Closed Containers

In order that consumers may know just what they are buying, Pennsylvania apples packed in closed baskets, cartons, boxes, or barrels must be marked with the true name of the variety, the minimum size, or numerical count and the name and address of the person by whose authority the apples were packed, states George A. Stuart, director, bureau of markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The purpose of the act is to prevent deception or fraud due to the placing of inferior apples in a closed package. It is not only designed to protect the purchaser but also the producer of the apples.

Some dealers have the impression that the entire responsibility for marking the apples correctly rests with the shipper, Mr. Stuart says. The law makes it clear that the shipper, the consignor, or seller, whether wholesalers, jobbers, or commission men are each and all responsible for the marking of the packages, he explains.

The law does not require that any particular grade be stamped on the package but if any of the United States grades are used, the contents must comply with the requirements specified for that grade marked on the package.

425 Carloads of Grapes Shipped

Four hundred and twenty-five carloads of grapes were shipped from the Erie County grape belt this year, according to the State bureau of markets. Of this number, over ninety per cent were certified by State-Federal inspectors and carried the official grade certificate.

Records indicate that more than nine out of every ten cars shipped were for utilization as juice, the remainder being packed in cartons for table use or consigned as of unclassified quality.

The price received by grape growers this year was approximately forty per cent higher than in 1932, but due to the lower acre yield, the total return for the crop was smaller.

Truck shipments of grapes are increasing, according to the State marketing specialists. It is estimated that at least forty per cent of the crop this year was delivered by trucks to markets within a radius of 400 miles.

Farm Price Trend Continues Upward

The index of prices paid Pennsylvania farmers for important agricultural products increased one point, from 96 to 97, between October 15 and November 15, according to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service. However, prices paid by farmers for articles purchased, also increased one point to 117, so that the purchasing power of the Pennsylvania farmers' dollar remained unchanged at 83 which compares with 61 for the entire country.

Poultry products were largely responsible for the improved price index during the month. Farm prices for dairy products remained unchanged at 107 for Pennsylvania and 78 for the United States. Prices received for grain, fruits and vegetables, and meat animals declined somewhat during the 30-day period.

The November 15 average prices with October and pre-war comparisons follow:

Commodity	Nov. 1910-'14	Oct. 1933	Nov. 1933
Wheat per bu.	.95	.79	.82
Corn per bu.	.69	.59	.53
Oats per bu.	.46	.40	.40
Barley per bu.	.67	.56	.55
Rye per bu.	.77	.65	.66
Buckwheat per bu.	.69	.57	.52
Potatoes per bu.	.67	1.00	.85
Hay per ton	15.78	9.40	9.70
Apples per bu.	.64	.85	.90
Hogs per 100 lbs.	7.94	5.00	4.80
Beef cattle per 100 lbs.	6.20	4.20	4.05
Veal calves per 100 lbs.	8.36	6.10	6.00
Sheep per 100 lbs.	4.76	2.45	2.45
Lambs per 100 lbs.	6.22	5.50	5.30
Milk cows per head	54.40	50.00	49.00
Horses per head	167.20	116.00	114.00
Mules per head	...	112.00	116.00
Chickens per lb.	.126	.125	.123
Turkeys per lb.	.....	.18	.19
Milk per 100 lbs.	1.80	1.85	1.85
Butter per lb.	.33	.24	.24
Butterfat per lb	.....	.24	.23
Eggs per doz.	.342	.288	.323
Wool per lb.	.218	.29	.28
FARM PRICE INDEX			
United States	100	70	71
Grain	100	68	74
Fruits and vegetables	100	86	81
Meat animals	100	63	59
Dairy products	100	78	78
Chickens and eggs	100	94	105
Unclassified	100	56	62
Pennsylvania	100	96	97
Grain	100	82	81
Fruits and vegetables	100	124	112
Meat animals	100	69	66
Dairy products	100	107	107
Chickens and eggs	100	109	119
Unclassified	100	62	63
Prices Farmers Pay	100	116	117
FARMERS PURCHASING POWER			
United States	100	60	61
Pennsylvania	100	83	83

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PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

Entered as Second-class Matter, June 28, 1909, at the Post Office at Harrisburg, Pa., under Act of Congress, June 6, 1900.

John A. McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture — George F. Johnson, Editor

Vol. 18 — Harrisburg, Pa., December 14, 1933 — No. 42

150 Speakers From Nine States To Address Farm Show Meetings

One hundred and fifty speakers from nine States and the District of Columbia will address various sessions of more than thirty annual conventions scheduled during the Pennsylvania Farm Show in Harrisburg, January 15-19, according to the preliminary program now being printed. The speakers will come from New York, Wisconsin, Maryland, Ohio, New Jersey, Virginia, Missouri, and New Hampshire in addition to the District of Columbia and Pennsylvania.

Subjects of interest to every Pennsylvania farmer are included in the list of Farm Show events which have been assembled in a handy booklet. The printed programs will be available by December 20.

Many Livestock Features

The judging of livestock will start Monday morning and will continue from 9 a. m., until probably 5 p. m., each day until Friday afternoon when the auction sales of the 4-H Club steers and lambs, sponsored by the Pennsylvania Livestock Breeders' Association, will be held. In addition to judging, sales of pure bred sows of the Poland China, Duroc Jersey, Berkshire, Hampshire and Chester White breeds will be held in the Show Building Wednesday afternoon and Thursday afternoon.

The sheep breeders in their meeting Tuesday evening, January 16, will discuss among other things, cooperative lamb marketing and the application of science to practical sheep breeding. The dairymen have scheduled a one-day meeting for Thursday, January 18, with Federal milk codes and the future outlook of the dairy business, being given the center of attention.

The State Beekeepers' Association has arranged a two-day meeting for January 17 and 18, with talks and discussions emphasizing the control of bee diseases and the production of quality honey, featuring the program. The Horticultural Association has scheduled its annual meeting for Wednesday and Thursday in the Farm Show Building. Disease and insect control in the orchard will engage the thought of the orchardists during much of their program. At a banquet on Wednesday evening, S. W. Fletcher of the Pennsylvania State College, will speak on the history of the State Horticultural Association.

The vegetable growers will convene Tuesday morning for a program continuing until Wednesday afternoon. Rotation of vegetable crops, use of fertilizers, vegetable diseases, preparation of vegetables for market, and the relationship of the vegetable grower to agricultural adjustment, are subjects featured on this program.

Starting their meeting Tuesday afternoon, the potato growers will continue in convention until late Wednesday afternoon. The production and marketing of high quality potatoes will engage the thought of those in attendance during much of the program.

How the Agricultural Adjustment Act and the hatchery code apply to, and affect the Pennsylvania poultrymen, will be reviewed during the convention of the State Poultry Association scheduled for Monday and Tuesday.

New Event Scheduled

A new event scheduled during the Farm Show Week, is the meeting of the North Atlantic Section of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers. This convention will start Wednesday afternoon and continue until Friday noon, in the new Y.M.C.A. Building in Harrisburg. Dozens of topics relating to agricultural engineering are listed on the program.

Among other organizations which will hold Farm Show conventions, are: Society of Farm Women, State swine breeders associations, State dairy breed association, Association of Dairy and Milk Inspectors, members of the Former State Board of Agriculture, Tobacco Growers' Association, State Association of Markets, Nut Growers' Association and Threshermen and Farmers' Association.

Most of these conventions will be held in the Farm Show Building. However, a number of luncheons and banquets and a few of the meetings have been scheduled for downtown hotels and other banquet halls.

John H. Light, Show Director, explains that the program has been so arranged that a full list of events will get under way immediately upon the opening of the show Monday morning, January 15, and that Monday is a most desirable day to visit the exhibits, see the judging and attend meetings.

Pa. Has Largest Egg Laying Contest

While only two years old, the Pennsylvania Egg Laying Contest located in Harrisburg, has grown into the largest standard competition of its kind in the United States, officials report. The Pennsylvania contest has 970 entries compared to 820 in the Florida contest, the second highest.

A special compilation made by *The Poultry Item* shows the Pennsylvania competition leading all contests in average production per hen, taking second place in average points per hen. Pennsylvania has the second highest pen of Single Comb White Leghorns, the third highest pen of Rhode Island Reds, the third highest White Rocks, Barred Rocks, and New Hampshire Reds, and the leading pens of White Wyandottes, Anconas and White Minorcas.

Beetle Quarantine Covers Most of State

A revised quarantine on account of the Japanese beetle has been promulgated by the United States Department of Agriculture, the State bureau of plant industry announces. Under this quarantine, the entire State of Pennsylvania will be included except the following: Erie, Crawford, Warren, Mercer, Venango and Forest Counties and the townships of Washington, Ashland, Elk, Salem, Beaver and Richland in Clarion County, and the townships of Mercer in Butler County. This is the same territory as was regulated during the past year.

Outside of Erie where extensive control measures are being applied by State and Federal authorities, only a single beetle has been found in the counties and townships listed above. It is hoped that the pest can be kept out of this area until effective protective measures for the important grape and cherry industries can be perfected.

The period of year during which certification will be required for movement out of the quarantined area remains unchanged, namely: nursery stock and all other plants with roots, sand, soil, earth, etc., throughout the year; farm products and cut flowers from June 15 to October 15.

Restrictions on farm products have been changed to exclude commercial packed apples, certification being required for the following: green corn on the cob, beans in the pod, bananas in entire bunches and in clusters of 25 or more, apples (other than commercially packed), peaches, blackberries, blueberries, huckleberries or raspberries.

The new arrangement for Pennsylvania will mean that there will be no restrictions on the movement of products affected throughout the greater portion of the State, except that movement of plants from one nursery to another will require certification.

This revised Federal quarantine went into effect December 1. It is expected that the State will soon adopt new regulations in conformity with the Federal restrictions.

Schedule of Livestock Judging and Sales, Pennsylvania Farm Show, Harrisburg, January 15-19

TYPE OF LIVESTOCK	PLACE	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
HORSES	Main Pavilion	9:00 A.M.—Belgians 1:00 P.M.—Percherons				
DAIRY CATTLE	Main Pavilion	9:00 A.M.—Guernseys	9:00 A.M.—Holsteins 9:00 A.M.—Jerseys	9:00 A.M.—Ayrshires 9:00 A.M.—Brown Swiss		
BEEF CATTLE	Main Pavilion			2:30 P.M.—Herefords	8:00 A.M.—Aberdeen Angus 10.00 A.M.—Shorthorns	
4-H CLUBS	Main Pavilion	9:00 A.M.—Guernseys 9:00 A.M.—Jerseys	9:00 A.M.—Holsteins 9:00 A.M.—Jerseys	9:00 A.M.—Ayrshires 9:00 A.M.—Brown Swiss	1 P.M.—Cumberland & York Co. Steers 2 P.M.—Hereford Specials 2:30 P.M.—Montgomery and Mercer Co. Steers 3 P.M.—Aberdeen-Angus Specials 4 P.M.—4-H Southdown and Dorset Lambs	8 A.M.—4-H Shropshire, Hampshire and Cheviot Lambs 10 A.M.—Grand CHAMPION FAT LAMB AWARD 10:30 A.M.—Grand CHAMPION BABY BEEF AWARD 1:30 P.M.—AUCTION SALE of 4-H Club Steers and Lambs sponsored by Pa. Livestock Breeders Association
SHEEP (Except 4-H Clubs)	Small Arena	8:00 A.M.—B-Type Merino & Fat Wether Lambs 10:00 A.M.—Dorsets & Shropshires 1:30 P.M.—Hampshires & C-Type Merinos 3:30 P.M.—Southdowns and Rambouillets	8:00 A.M.—Oxfords 10:00 A.M.—Cheviots 1:00 P.M.—Lincolns 2:30 P.M.—Cotswolds 4:00 P.M.—Leicesters			
SWINE	Small Arena		9:30 A.M.—Poland Chinas 10:30 A.M.—Duroc Jerseys 11:30 A.M.—Berkshires 1:30 P.M.—Hampshires 2:30 P.M.—Chester Whites	1:00 P.M.—Poland China Sale 2:00 P.M.—Duroc Jersey Sale 3:00 P.M.—Berkshire Sale	1:30 P.M.—Hampshire Sale 2:30 P.M.—Chester White Sale	

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PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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John A. McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture — George F. Johnson, Editor

Vol. 18 — Harrisburg, Pa., December 21, 1933 — No. 43

Farmers From Statewide Council To Promote Cooperative Effort

A permanent association of the agricultural cooperative organizations operating in Pennsylvania was formerly organized at a meeting of cooperatives held at Pennsylvania State College on December 7 and 8, officials of the organization have announced. The purposes of this new association, which is called the Pennsylvania Association of Cooperative Organizations as stated in its constitution and by-laws, are: (1) To promote the welfare of cooperative agricultural associations operating in Pennsylvania, by bringing them together in this Association for the study, discussion and solution of mutual problems; (2) To sponsor and support constructive legislation which will be valuable to cooperative agricultural associations and to Pennsylvania agriculture; (3) To aid in establishing cooperative service agencies for the use of its members; and (4) To advise and assist public and private agencies which are working for a better agriculture.

A Service Agency

Essentially, the association of cooperative organizations will be an educational, protective and service agency, similar to many trade associations, for serving the needs of agricultural cooperatives in Pennsylvania. Every incorporated agricultural business organization in the State which operates on truly cooperative principles, is eligible to membership and it is expected that most of the active cooperatives of Pennsylvania will affiliate with the Association. Each member organization is entitled to one vote in the affairs of the organization, no subsidiary cooperative corporation whose operations are controlled by a parent cooperative is eligible to membership and the annual membership dues is fixed at ten dollars. No legislation may be sponsored by the Association which has not received the unanimous approval of its members.

The first elected officers of the permanent organization, are: President, N. L. Claiborne, Assistant Manager, Producers' Cooperative Commission Association, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Vice-President, Charles H. Hays, President, Keystone Cooperative Grape Association, North East, Pa.; and Secretary-Treasurer, Walter Nickles, Manager, Cumberland Valley Cooperative Association, Shippensburg, Pa. In addition to the officers, George W. Slocum, Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Milton, Pa.; Frank Gorham, Farmers' Cooperative Association, Wysox, Pa.; Walter W. Maule, Mushroom Growers' Cooperative Association, Kennett Square, Pa.; and Kenneth Stern, Eastern States Farmers' Exchange, Lancaster, Pa., were elected members of the Executive Board.

A resolution recommending that the Central Bank for Cooperatives of the Farm Credit Administration reduce its interest rates on commodity loans from 4 percent to 3 percent and on facilities loans from 4½ percent to 3½ percent was unanimously adopted by the association on December 8. A second resolution urging that the educational program of the Division of Cooperative Marketing of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, which has been temporarily discontinued, be restored, was also adopted. The next executive session of the Association is planned to be held at Harrisburg during Pennsylvania Farm Show Week, January 15 to 19, 1934.

Thirty Million Dollar Business

Incorporated agricultural cooperative associations transacted a business amounting to $30,836,619 in value for Pennsylvania farmers in 1932. Although sales by cooperatives in that year were 27.6 percent less in value than the total of $42,717,389 in 1931, the volume or tonnage handled was nearly as large in 1932 as in 1931. Records compiled by the State Bureau of Markets, show that incorporated agricultural cooperatives handled 641,615 tons of milk and milk products, 20,548 tons of fruits and vegetables, 12,029 head of livestock, 893,778 dozens of eggs, 179,511 pounds of wool and 210,731 tons of feeds, fertilizers, lime and seeds for Pennsylvania farmers in 1932.

Expand Gipsy Moth Quarantined Area

The State quarantine on account of the Gipsy Moth, which regulates infested areas in Luzerne and Lackawanna Counties, has been amended effective December 15 to include Madison Township and the borough of Moscow, both in Lackawanna County adjoining the present regulated area, the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture announced today. The expansion of the quarantined area was due to the discovery of a colony of Gipsy Moth in this new territory. The infestation however is not generally distributed, officials explain.

After December 15 the entire quarantine district will include the following: The townships of Bear Creek, Exeter, Hanover, Jackson, Jenkins, Kingston, Plains, Plymouth, Pittston, Wilkes-Barre; the cities of Pittston and Wilkes-Barre and any borough or other political subdivisions within or bounded by these townships or cities in Luzerne County. The townships of Lackawanna, Ransom, Dunmore, Spring Brook, Jefferson, Roaring Brook, Scranton and Madison (including the borough of Moscow); the city of Scranton and any borough or other political subdivisions within or bounded by these townships or city in Lackawanna County.

The same restrictions will prevail throughout the quarantined area as have been in effect during the past year. These restrictions apply to the movement of nursery and ornamental stock, forest products and service stone, and the storing of freight cars on sidings. Authority is given for the inspection of all cars, containers, etc., for movement to points outside the regulated territory.

Heavy penalties are provided for violating these regulations. Additional information can be secured from the Gipsy Moth headquarters, 46 Carey Avenue, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., or the Bureau of Plant Industry, Harrisburg, Pa.

Farm Show Program Being Distributed

The preliminary program of events at the eighteenth annual Pennsylvania Farm Show, Harrisburg, January 15-19, is now being distributed, according to John H. Light, Director.

Programs for thirty different conventions in addition to day-by-day listings of events during Farm Show Week are contained in this 24-page booklet. Information on the special reduced railroad fare and a guide to hotels and lodging in Harrisburg are also carried in the publication.

More than 25,000 of these programs are being placed in the hands of interested parties throughout the Commonwealth and in adjoining States.

Sixty-two Prosecuted for Food Violations

Sixty-two food retailers, butchers, and milk dealers in nineteen counties were prosecuted during the past month for violating Pennsylvania food laws, according to a report from the bureau of foods and chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Artificial coloring of bakery products, selling stale eggs as fresh ones, dispensing watered butter, putting sulphites in ground meat, and handling milk without proper permit, were the principal illegal acts recorded in the report.

A round-up of feed dealers selling non-registered feeding stuffs resulted in eighteen prosecutions in ten counties.

New Attack Planned In War on Potato Wart Disease

The only known way to prevent loss to potato growers from potato wart disease in infected areas has been the exclusive planting of a wart immune variety, says the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture in announcing an amendment to the quarantine regulations. However, use of immune varieties does not eliminate the disease as shown by repeated tests made by the Department.

Recently, the Department has developed a certain type of chemical soil treatment which has been found effective experimentally in checking the disease. A revision of the quarantine has, therefore, been made to permit eradication of the disease by this new method in four outlying areas where wart infection is light. In these areas, varieties of potatoes, other than immunes, will be allowed under special permit and subject to official inspection and supervision. The new regulations became effective December 11.

It is the hope of State officials that in subsequent years, additional infected areas can be handled in the same way.

All inquiries should be addressed to the Bureau of Plant Industry, 601 Hazleton Bank Building, Hazleton, Pa., or to the same Bureau in Harrisburg.

Forty-eight Judges to Place Farm Show Ribbons

Forty-eight judges who will officiate in twenty-one departments of the Pennsylvania Farm Show, Harrisburg, January 15-19, have been announced by the Show management.

On the list are a number of authorities from other states. The list by departments includes:

Horses, W. H. Pew, Briarcliff Farms, Pine Plains, New York; Sheep, Arthur Danks, Allamuchy, New Jersey; George W. Deeds, Pataskala, Ohio; P. C. McKenzie, Pennsylvania State College; Swine, W. H. Pew; Beef Cattle, W. H. Pew; Dairy Cattle, Ayrshire Division, John Cochrane, Bernardsville, New Jersey; Brown Swiss Division, A. D. Beam, Pennsylvania State College; Guernsey Division, Guy E. Harmon, Manager, Homestead Dairy Farms, Salisbury, Maryland; Holstein-Friesian Division, Ward Stevens, Liverpool, New York; Jersey Division, C. S. Holgren, Manager, Twin Oaks Farm, Morristown, New Jersey.

Milk, C. J. Babcock, Washington, D. C.; Corn, H. B. Musser, Pennsylvania State College; Small Grains, C. O. Cromer, Pennsylvania State College; Potatoes, C. F. Noll, Pennsylvania State College; Tobacco, A. W. Gehman, Akron, Pa.; Apples, A. F. Vierheller, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland; Vegetables, Dr. W. B. Mack, Pennsylvania State College; Maple Products, J. C. Lichliter, Salisbury, Pa.; Ethel J. Jefferds, Montclair, New Jersey; Apiary Products, Dr. C. E. Burnside, Bee Culture Laboratory, Washington, D. C.; Wool, George W. Deeds; Arthur Danks; Eggs, James Gwin, Department of Agriculture, Hartford, Connecticut, J. C. Hutter, G. L. F. Mktg. Corp., 190 Duane St., New York City; D. R. Marble, Pennsylvania State College; E. J. Lawless, Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets, Harrisburg, Pa.

Baby Chicks, H. C. Knandel and E. W. Callenbach, Pennsylvania State College; L. M. Hurd, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York; Poultry, F. M. Davey Middletown, R. D., New York; Jacob Eberly, Dallastown, Pa.; Lloyd Hallenbach, Greendale-on-Hudson, New York; P. P. Ives, 5 Elm Street, New Haven, Connecticut; W. H. Rice, College Park, Maryland; A. O. Schilling, 1057 E. Main Street, Rochester, New York; J. E. Weaver, Davidsville, Pa.; Harry Wolsieffer, Millville, New Jersey; P. H. Margolf, Pennsyvania State College.

Home Economics—Foods, Miss Pearl MacDonald, Newark, Delaware; Miss Ethel J. Jefferds, 175 Wildwood Avenue, Montclair, New Jersey; Miss Alice A. Johnson, Home Economics Supervisor, Phila. Public Schools, Administration Building, Parkway, Philadephia, Pa.; Clothing, Miss Jean D. Amberson, Pennsylvania State College; Miss Edith P. Chace, Pennsylvania State College; Miss Amanda Ebersole, Philadelphia, Pa. Drexel Institute; Miss Helen Shelby, Extension Service, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland; Cultural Arts, James W. Macfarlane, Woodland Road, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Mrs. E. H. Lott, Ithaca, New York; Professor A. H. Gilmer, Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.; and Sports, C. D. Jeffries, Pennsylvania State College.

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Vol. 18 — Harrisburg, Pa., December 28, 1933 — No. 44

5,000 of State's Finest Livestock and Poultry to Feature Farm Show

Over 5,000 of the State's finest horses, beef cattle, sheep, swine, dairy cattle, chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys and baby chicks, will be seen at the Pennsylvania Farm Show in Harrisburg, January 15-19, according to the official entry list.

The Show will have the largest swine exhibit in the history of the exposition. One hundred and forty-two entries are listed compared to 129 a year ago. The breeding classes in the beef cattle department with 143 animals entered, will also set a new record. The sheep and dairy cattle departments will be the same size as those of the last Show, a number of applications to enter dairy cattle having been refused by the Show management because of lack of space. Slightly fewer horses are listed.

Four-H Club members will have 64 baby beef steers, 168 fat lambs, and 80 dairy calves in the Show and the vocational schools, 20 entries in the swine department.

The total number of farm livestock to be shown this year is 1,325 compared to 1,307 in the previous exhibition.

Mammoth Poultry Exhibit

The poultry show will be the largest winter exhibit of its kind in America, according to the officials. Almost 3,500 birds from thirteen states are entered in addition to 825 baby chicks. More bantams and turkeys are listed than a year ago. but fewer large fowls, ducks, and geese. The vocational schools have 296 birds entered and the 4-H Clubs, 72.

Six breeds will hold special club meets. These include Buff Plymouth Rock, Partridge Plymouth Rock, Silver Wyandotte, Brown Leghorn, Buff Leghorn and Cornish.

The poultry this year will come from Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Texas and Virginia, in addition to Pennsylvania. Most of the entries, however, are by local poultrymen. A check of the classes shows 158 varieties, all but ten of the standard breeds and varieties of poultry recognized by the American Standard of Perfection, listed for the Show.

Seventeen widely known authorities on livestock and poultry will officiate as judges in the farm animal departments. Judging will start early Monday morning, January 15, and will continue in some sections throughout the week.

Seed Potato Crop Sets New Record

More potatoes were certified in Pennsylvania for seed purposes in 1933 than in any season since the work started thirteen years ago, according to K. W. Lauer, bureau of plant industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. Fifty-eight growers in eighteen counties produced 137,165 bushels of certified seed on 424.25 acres. This is an average of 323.3 bushels per acre and compares with an average of 279.8 bushels in 1932.

The seed crop this year was divided among the following three varieties: Russet Rural, 93,968 bushels; White Rural, 40,205 bushels; and Irish Cobbler, 2,992 bushels. The total crop in bushels by counties in order of production was: Cambria, 30,931; Somerset, 22,459; Lehigh, 17,619; Potter, 13,896; Northampton, 10,992; Carbon, 8,000; York, 6,246; Blair, 5,126; Perry, 3,800; Sullivan, 2,955; Indiana, 2,570; Crawford, 2,453; Berks, 2,252; Butler, 2,200; Bradford, 1,800; Montgomery, 1,600; Warren, 1,391; and Lawrence, 875.

"The substantial growth of this seed certification service indicates that potato growers consider Pennsylvania a reliable source of seed," Mr. Lauer says in his annual report. He describes the seed produced during the past season as "smooth, free from scab, and showing little evidence of insect injury."

Local Apple Prices Advance Steadily

Pennsylvania fruit growers have finished harvesting and packing one of the shortest crops of apples grown in the Commonwealth during any recent year, according to the State Bureau of Markets. Carlot shipments have been only about one-third as numerous as last year and fewer apples are held in storage for winter and spring sale.

Practically all of the apples packed in Pennsylvania, whether for storage or immediate shipment, were graded in accordance with Federal-State grades. Locally grown fruit of excellent quality will, therefore, be available from storage until spring.

The export markets have taken a large portion of the carlot shipments, returning to the fruit growers higher prices than last year. Returns are reported as about $1.50 more a barrel on fruit landed in England than last year, due largely to the more favorable exchange.

Market observers explain that the favorable export situation has bolstered domestic apple prices. Prices were also aided by the shorter apple crop, particularly in the principal barrel apple section of the East, comprising the states of Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia and Virginia. The prices received for Pennsylvania apples have been advancing quite steadily since the lowest of the season, reports indicate.

Human Death Rate Reduced By Drive Against TB Cattle

The death rate from all forms of tuberculosis, other than pulmonary, in the 53 Pennsylvania counties which are now free of bovine tuberculosis, has been reduced more than one-half during the past ten years, a compilation received by the State Bureau of Animal Industry from the Pennsylvania Department of Health, indicates. In 1923, when tuberculin testing of dairy herds on an area basis was just getting under way, the death rate was 12.4 per 100,000. In 1932, when all herds in these counties had been tested and the reactors removed, the death rate was only 5.6 per 100,000.

Many factors have unquestionably played a part in this improved health situation, but officials attribute a portion of it to the banishment of tuberculous cows.

In Mercer County, the first to be accredited, the death rate fell from 11.5 in 1923 to 5.9 in 1932. Butler County, accredited in 1926, shows a decrease from 10.1 to 2.5 since that year.

The mortality rate from all forms of tuberculosis has dropped from 86.6 to 55.0 per 100,000 in Pennsylvania during the past ten years, with most of the fifty-three bovine tuberculosis accredited counties showing a rate under 40.0.

Deadly Contraption Kills Hunting Dog

Three Susquehanna County coon hunters recently had one of the most unusual experiences ever reported to the dog law enforcement division of the bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. While hunting one night, their dog entered a corn field and was instantly killed by the discharge of a gun. Shot narrowly missed hitting one of the men in the party. No person other than the three hunters could be found in the vicinity.

Investigation revealed three guns set and loaded with buck shot. Two guns were baited with meat and the third was set on a log in the woods with a wire running the full length of the log.

The dog killed was properly licensed and a State dog law enforcement agent was called in to investigate. The findings resulted in the owner being paid by the Commonwealth for the value of his dog.

The excuse given by the individual responsible for setting the guns, was that he expected to kill a fox. He was sentenced to three months in the county jail.

CORRECTION

In reporting the feed cost of the 1932-1933 Pennsylvania Egg Laying Contest, in a recent issue of the WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN, the price of scratch grain was erroneously given as "$22.00 per ton." The price should have been $32.00 per ton. The correct figure was used, however, in determining the average feed cost which was seven cents per dozen of eggs laid. Feed costs have increased considerably since the bids for the 1932 contest were received in October of that year, so that the feed cost of the contest now under way will undoubtedly run somewhat higher than the 1932 record low figure, officials explain.

PENNSYLVANIA OFFICIAL EGG LAYING CONTEST

TEN HIGH PENS TO DECEMBER 1ST, WITH MONTHLY RANK**

Owner	County or State	RANK Nov. 1	RANK Dec. 1	Points To Date	Eggs To Date
Guy A. Leader (Pen 4)	York	1	1	504.40	536
Brownstown Poultry Farm (Pen 35)	Lancaster	2	2	498.20	484
Guy A. Leader (Penn 54)	York	7	3	495.50	520
Z. D. Horn	Washington Co.	5	4	492.45	511
C. H. Baker	Fayette	6	5	491.05	508
John E. Matthew	York	4	6	471.60	499
Brownsown Poultry Farm (Pen 36)	Lancaster	9	7	467.15	506
The Vandermast Farm	Maryland	14	8	465.25	506
Matthew's Leghorn Farm	York	11	9	459.65	486
Bair's Poultry Farm	Westmoreland	22	10	459.45	477

PRODUCTION RECORD TO DECEMBER 1ST, FOR ENTIRE CONTEST

Month	Percent Production	Total Points	Total Eggs	Points Per Bird	Eggs Per Bird	Egg Wt. Per Doz.
October	63.17	17,330.85	18,995	17.87	19.58	22.2 oz.
November	66.70	18,321.55	19,211	19.08	20.01	23.1 oz.

** All of the above are Single Comb White Leghorns.

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End of Volume